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Vietnam Troops Retake Port City In Cambodia

By Henry Kamm

SIANGKOK, Jan. 18 (NYT) — Vietnamese troops have regained the Cambodian port city of Kompong Som but are suffering reverses in the eastern Cambodia near the Vietnamese border, Western analysts reported today.

Heavy fighting, initiated by Cambodian forces, was reported from the vicinity of Takeo and Kampot, and Cambodian troops were also reported to be operating on major roads in that region over which Vietnam had gained control.

Vietnamese pressure increased in Cambodia's northwest. For the first time since the Vietnamese invasion, a group of several hundred Cambodian soldiers, pursued by the Vietnamese, crossed the Thai border Friday and asked for asylum. They were disarmed and interned in the province of Phang.

An informed source reported that the new, pro-Vietnamese Cambodian authorities had asked Thailand to close its borders to any such crossings.

Friendly Discussion

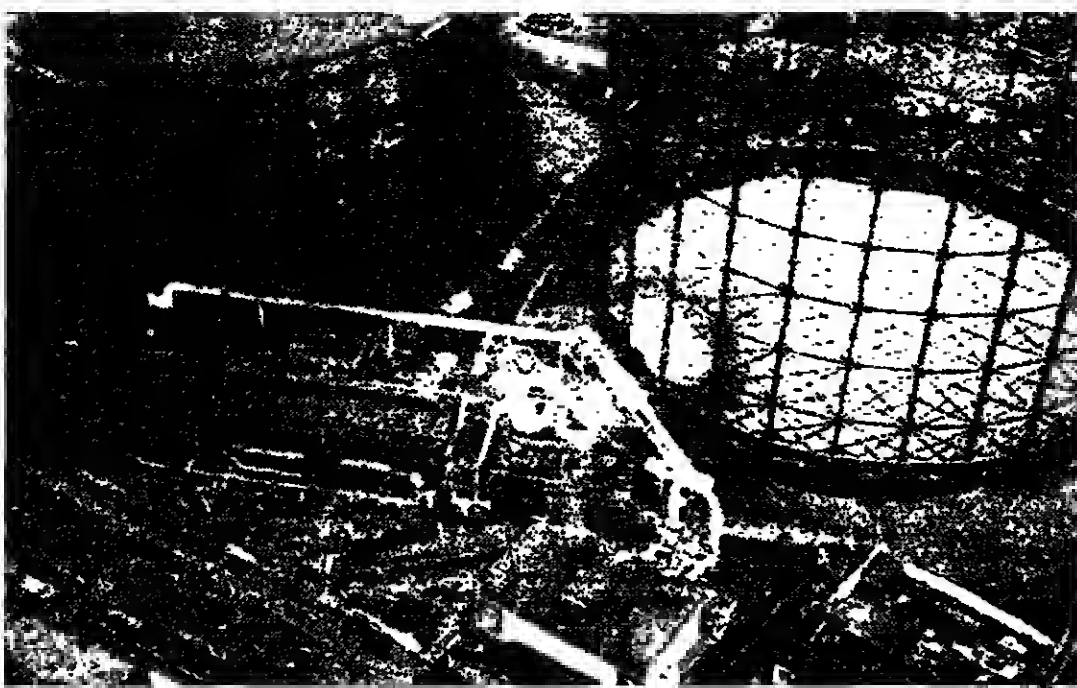
The Thai public attitude is that Thailand will not accept anybody fleeing from Cambodia, particularly not former military, and every peaceful effort is to be made to dissuade would-be refugees. But unofficially, Thai authorities expect to bow to the inevitable if dissuasion fails. There are about 15,000 Cambodians among the more than 140,000 Vietnamese in Thailand. The United States has declared itself willing to accept that number of Cambodian refugees during the next two years.

Thailand has received no guarantees from third countries to help it to absorb a major Cambodian outflow. More refugees are likely to come out of Vietnam because of the redoubt were said to be attempting to cut off the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som highway at the Pich Nij, near the mountain resort center of Veal Renh.

Cambodian troops were reported to be succeeding in many places in winning up highway bridges and culverts, adding to growing Vietnamese military reinforcements throughout the country. Vietnam is said to be continuing to send reinforcements, including armor, into Cambodia along the Phnom Penh-Chi Phanh City road, adding to bottlenecks at the ferry crossing near Luang.

Heavy Vietnamese bombing continued throughout the day yesterday, analysts reported, in various regions of Cambodia. In addition to the

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Gas-storage tank in London that was bombed yesterday, reportedly by Irish terrorists.

Gas, Oil Storage Tanks Attacked

British Hunt IRA in Fuel Blasts

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP) — British security authorities sealed off airports and seaports in the search for the terrorists who today bombed one of England's biggest oil terminals and a natural gas installation.

A third bomb was defused by army experts on a freeway outside Rugby in the English Midlands, police reported.

The terrorists are believed to be members of the Irish Republican Army.

Security Step-up

Authorities ordered intensified security at major fuel installations around the country. Cmdr. Peter Duffy, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said, "It would be foolish not to consider the possibility of more bombs being on the way."

Police said that the first bomb exploded at Texaco's Canvey Island oil terminal in the Thames Estuary 30 miles east of London. It blew an 18-inch hole in a storage tank containing 130,000 gallons of kerosene but did not cause fire.

The force of the blast caved in ceilings in houses for miles. Police said that 300 persons were evacuated from the area around the terminal.

The second bomb shattered a storage tank containing 8 million cubic feet of natural gas at a

Greenwich depot in southeast London. The blast triggered a fireball.

About 150 firemen fought the blaze for five hours to prevent it from igniting nearby gas tanks ruptured by the explosion. "If the other tanks had gone up the area

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Britain Defers Decision On State of Emergency

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI) — Prime Minister James Callaghan said today that his strike-battered Labor government has again decided not to proclaim an immediate state of emergency in Britain's grimmest industrial crisis in five years. But he said it will not hesitate to do so if it thinks the situation warrants it.

He said that Britain's largest union, the 2-million-member Transport and General Workers Union, has drawn up a "code of conduct" for its pickets to insure

that food and other vital supplies get through striking truckers' picket lines.

[The strike claimed its first victim when a picketing driver was knocked down by a truck leaving a Shell Oil depot in Aberdeen, Scotland, the Associated Press reported. The police said. Witnesses said the man was one of four strikers picketing the depot and was hit when he went to speak to the driver of the departing truck. Police withheld his identity.]

Reporting to Parliament after a three-hour Cabinet meeting, Mr. Callaghan said, "The government has given careful consideration to proclaiming a state of emergency. The question is: Would it improve the supply of essentials? The government's view is that essential supplies would be better maintained by members of the Transport and General Workers Union observing the code of practice of their union and ending secondary picketing. But the government will keep the matter under constant consideration."

Secondary picketing is blockading of supplies to or from factories or companies not involved in a dispute.

But the Conservative opposition leader, Margaret Thatcher, branded Mr. Callaghan's statement as one of "weakness and hollowness."

"The prime minister," she declared, "has done nothing to re-establish the authority of the government in the land. There are increasing reports of intimidation and violence and of people being afraid to go to work."

"Isn't it better to re-establish the authority of Parliament and proclaim a state of emergency now?" But Mr. Callaghan reiterated

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

6 Killed in Clashes

Shah's Council Leader Snubbed by Khomeini

TEHRAN, Jan. 18 (AP) — Iran's civilian government today was snubbed by its most influential religious opponent, and violent clashes erupted in the country's western oil field region.

Iranian military sources said that tank-borne troops battled several thousand anti-shah demonstrators in the western city of Dezful after some of the demonstrators had raised the families of military officers.

The government, meanwhile, appeared close to failure in its efforts to work out a reconciliation with its chief opponent, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The nine-member Regency Council that the shah appointed to carry out his functions sent its chairman, Jalal Tehrani, to France to contact the exiled, 78-year-old Shiite Moslem leader and ask for his cooperation in running the country.

But an aide of the ayatollah, in Paris, said that any discussion of a reconciliation is out of the question, maintaining that the government of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiari is illegal.

No Contact

Asked at Paris' airport when he expected to see Mr. Khomeini, Mr. Tehrani answered, "Not now." He said he had had no contact with the ayatollah, and when asked when he would try to make contact, answered, "Not yet."

Mr. Tehrani said that he was in France privately and not as a council representative. He referred to Ayatollah Khomeini as a personality who is to be saluted as a most extensively respected personage in Iran.

Another Khomeini spokesman in France, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, said that the ayatollah rejected President Carter's appeal, made yesterday, that the religious leader give the Bakhtiari administration a chance to succeed.

Huge crowds were expected to turn out tomorrow for a march and public prayer in Tehran called by the ayatollah to show opposition to Mr. Bakhtiari and the shah. March organizers said that the columns would be policed by young parade marshals, and they ordered participants not to shout slogans or display placards that would disrupt the solemnity of the occasion, the 40th day after the anniversary of the martyrdom of the Imam Hussein, founder of the Shiite sect.

U.S. Evacuations

During today's rioting in Iran, the U.S. Air Force sent two C-12 aircraft from Tehran to the nearby Vahdati Air Force Base, Iran's largest, to evacuate nine U.S. Army and Air Force personnel, who had been serving as advisers there, and eight U.S. civilians, including three children, a U.S. military spokesman said.

The civilians, he said, included employees of the Noriarp and Liton corporations, major defense contractors in Iran. The spokesman said the U.S. citizens were not the targets of any violence, and that the flights were arranged only as a precaution.

In Tehran tonight, witnesses said that three groups of pro-shah militants, each numbering about 300 and wielding clubs, attacked automobiles carrying Ayatollah

Khomeini's picture. No injuries were reported.

In the Dezful clashes, Iranian military sources said, six persons were killed and more than a dozen were injured. Other claims were that up to 20 persons had died. The military sources said that soldiers used tanks to smash the cars of some anti-shah militants.

Meanwhile, 2,800 Iranian Air Force technicians were reported to have begun a hunger strike at Shahrokh Air Force Base near Hamadan, southwest of Tehran.

Military sources, who could not immediately provide an explanation for the technicians' action, said that the strikers had been encircled by security troops.

The state radio reported peaceful anti-shah demonstrations in six places in the country today. Ahwaz, an oil center 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of Dezful where several deaths were reported yesterday in rioting, was said to be quiet.

Sources here reported that former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey

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Former President Gerald Ford and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt receive the Shah of Iran yesterday in Aswan, Egypt.

Both Guests of Sadat

Shah, Ford Reunited At Egyptian Resort

By Christopher Wren

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 18 (NYT) — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran was reunited today with an old friend as former U.S. President Gerald Ford arrived in this northern Egyptian resort and checked into the same hotel where the shah has been in seclusion.

Mr. Ford was invited here by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat months before the shah fled the unrest in Iran. Mr. Ford's assistant, Robert Barrett, said that he was traveling here as a private citizen in the Middle East and did not carry any messages from the Carter administration.

Mr. Ford, accompanied by Mr. Sadat, went to see the shah shortly after his arrival. The three discussed "the latest events and developments in the area," according to a statement. "The spirit of understanding prevailed in this meeting," the statement added.

The shah will probably leave here late Sunday or Monday for Morocco, according to Sayed Marzi, Mr. Sadat's assistant. The Iranian monarch received a formal invitation yesterday from King Hassan II. In the meantime, he is expected to stay at the Aswan Obelisk Hotel while Mr. Sadat visits the Sudan briefly on Saturday to

address a joint session of the Egyptian and Sudanese parliaments.

The tight security cordon around Elephantine Island, where the hotel is located, was lifted slightly to let newsmen watch Mr. Ford's arrival. Two reporters and a photographer who drifted off into the garden and sought to approach the shah were intercepted and hustled back to the main press party.

The shah looked more relaxed and composed than when he arrived here on Tuesday. He strolled around the grounds talking intently with an aide while Iranian and Egyptian plainclothesmen followed. At one point, he stopped to embrace a young girl. Later, he waved at photographers from a distance but did not stop.

Egyptian officials said that the shah did not want to meet reporters. Mr. Sadat told Egyptian editors not to ask for any interviews and issued instructions to keep newsmen away. While Mr. Sadat apparently did not want to risk further controversy over the shah's visit, he was said to be motivated by concern and sympathy for his guest. One insider said that Mr. Sadat took the initiative in inviting the shah to Aswan and did not want his stay to be interrupted.

Of Candidates for Public Service Jobs

Bonn Moves to Liberalize Policy on Loyalty Checks

By John Vinocur

BONN, Jan. 18 (NYT) — The German moved today to liberalize loyalty investigations of candidates for public service jobs, an act that has led to a profound and disruptive debate here about the limits of democracy in West Germany.

In an unusual acknowledgment of the difficulties created by the investigations, which have affected more than 2 million West Germans in the last six years, the government said that they "weakened rather than strengthened our democratic stance" and "alienated parts of a young generation from our institution."

A statement issued today following a nine-hour Cabinet session yesterday called for the liberalization of the loyalty checks of federal job-seekers "a wrong answer" for dealing with extremists. It added that such routine investigations would be abandoned. Investigations, the statement said, would be initiated by federal security officials when there are "any indications that a candidate does not fulfill the requirements for public service."

More Debate Likely

But the government's action was likely to end the bitter debate about the 6-year-old anti-radical law, a joint enterprise of the federal government and the 11 West German states. The law has not only kept extremists out of sensitive posts, but has also barred citizens with non-conforming opinions on public-sector jobs, such as teachers, physicians, letter carriers, and in two cases, locomotive engineers and army cooks.

The debate is expected to continue because the government decision is the decree, often referred to as *berufssverbot* statute, only affects clerical jobs. Virtually all teaching

posts are under the control of the states and some states have expressed their intention to continue loyalty checks. Bavaria, among others, rejected the decision, saying "the state is castrating itself."

The government's initiative also fell short of the recommendations adopted at conventions of the Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties, which make up the ruling coalition.

Both wanted the government to limit the grounds for rejection for a public service job to demonstrable activity against "the free democratic fundamentals" laid out by the

constitution. The Cabinet held that it could not do this because the West German Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the decree that says "it is the duty of civil servants, within and outside their area of service to engage themselves actively in the maintenance" of democratic life.

Mistrust of Youth

There have been clear indications that the loyalty investigations have weakened the confidence of many young people in the country's commitment to democracy. A poll of students last year showed that in

a decade the number who believe that the constitution is being used in an increasingly reactionary and authoritarian way has doubled.

Interior Minister Gerhard Baum, in pressing for changes last fall, said he considered the situation very troubling. He added, "The climate in our country has degenerated through the discussion of the so-called decree, young people's mistrust about the state has grown, and there is now real skepticism among them that this really is the freest state in German history."

The Christian Democratic opposition

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In Latest Guerrilla Attack

Bomb Injures 20 in Jerusalem Market

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (AP) — A bomb exploded here this morning in an open-air market packed with shoppers. At least 20 persons were injured.

"It was a big grenade," said the proprietor of a butcher shop across from the vegetable stand where the blast went off. "There was an explosion, a lot of people were hurt. That's all."

Police said that 20 persons were hospitalized; Israel radio said the casualty toll was 21. All were hit by flying shrapnel and splinters from the wooden counter where the bomb had been placed. None of the injuries was said to be serious.

Israel has recently been hit by a string of terrorist attacks. The latest occurred on Sunday when three Palestinian guerrillas were killed in

a raid on a residential hotel in the northern town of Maalot.

Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat recently called for a stepped-up guerrilla campaign against Israel.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, who visited the market bombing scene, called on Israelis to be on alert for strange objects. He said the terrorists are trying to win headlines in international newspapers.

On June 29, two Israelis were killed and 47 were wounded in a bombing at the same Mahane Yehuda market, whose name means Camp Judah. It is a maze of narrow lanes lined with counters.

The bomb apparently was concealed in a large tin can that had contained pickles. The Israeli radio said the vegetable-stand owner had checked the storage can and had thought it was empty.

The market, busy on any day, was especially crowded today with people shopping for the weekend.

Bombs Destroy

Stores in Italy

ROME, Jan. 18 (UPI) — Bombs destroyed a barely completed police station in Milan and an unemployment office, two furniture stores and a shopkeepers' association building near Bergamo today.

A local neo-fascist party leader's car was set ablaze in Genoa and a firebomb demolished a telephone callbox in Milan.

The leftist Proletarian Fighting Guards claimed they had devastated the Milan station, to be officially opened in the next few days.

U.S. Economy Grows 6.1%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT) — The U.S. economy turned in a surprisingly strong performance during the final three months of 1978 but inflation also speeded up, the government reported today.

The nation's gross national product, the output of the nation's goods and services, was 6.1 percent in the fourth quarter while inflation was at an 8.1-percent annual rate.

See Page 7 for story.

Algeria	4.50	Dhs	Greenland	22 Dkr	Netherlands	1.75	Flr
Argentina	275	Arg	Iceland	150	Ikr	Norway	70 Kr
Australia	12	A	India	15	Rs	8	8
Bahran	0.400	B	Iran	70 Rls	Oman	0.425	Rb
Belgium	23 Bfr		Israel	124 00	Portugal	20	Esc
Cyprus	250 Ms		Italy	200 L	Qatar	25	R
Denmark	2.00 Dkr		Jordan	0.200 P	Saudi Arabia	1.50	Rb
Egypt	2.00 E		Kyrgyz	95 000	Spain	160	Ptas
France	6.55 F		Laos	0.300 P	Sweden	8.00	S
Germany	1.50 D		Lebanon	82.75 L	Switzerland	1.70	Sfr
Ghana	2.00 Cedi		Lithuania	1.00 L	Taiwan	2.00	N
Greece	2.00 Dr		Malaysia	2.75 Mal	Thailand	1.50	B
Guatemala	2.00 Q		Mexico	2.00 Ps	Yugoslavia	20	D
Haiti	2.00 G		Nicaragua	2.00 C			
Honduras	2.00 L		Peru	2.00 S			
India	15 Rs		Romania	2.00 Lei			
Indonesia	1.50 R		Soviet Union	2.00 R			
Iran	70 Rls		Tanzania	2.00 S			
Iraq	2.00 D		Togo	2.00 C			
Israel	124 00		Tunisia	2.00 D			
Italy	200 L		Turkey	2.00 L			
Japan	100 Y		U.S.A.	1.00 D			
Jordan	0.200 P						
Kyrgyz	95 000						
Laos	0.300 P						
Lebanon	82.75 L						
Lithuania	1.00 L						
Malaysia	2.75 Mal						
Maldives	2.00 M						
Mali	2.00 F						
Mexico	2.00 Ps						
Moldavia	2.00 L						
Morocco	2.00 D						
Mozambique	2.00 M						
Nicaragua	2.00 C						
Niger	2.00 C						
Nigeria	2.00 N						
North Korea	2.00 W						
Oman	0.425 Rb						
Pakistan	2.00 P						
Panama	2.00 B						
Paraguay	2.00 G						
Peru	2.00 S						
Philippines	2.00 P						
Poland	2.00 Z						
Portugal	20 Esc						
Romania	2.00 Lei						
Russia	2.00 R						
Saudi Arabia	1.50 Rb						
Senegal	2.00 C						
Sierra Leone	2.00 L						
Singapore	2.00 S						
Slovakia	2.00 S						
Slovenia	2.00 T						
Somalia	2.00 S						
South Africa	2.00 R						
South Korea	2.00 W						
Spain	160 Ptas						
Sri Lanka	2.00 R						
Sweden	8.00 S						
Switzerland	1.70 Sfr						
Taiwan	2.00 N						
Tanzania	2.00 S						
Togo	2.00 C						
Tonga	2.00 P						
Tunisia	2.00 D						
Turkey	2.00 L						
U.S.A.	1.00 D						
Uganda	2.00 S						
Ukraine	2.00 H						
Uruguay	2.00 P						
Uzbekistan	2.00 S						
Venezuela	2.00 B						

News Analysis

Future of Iran Depends on Khomeini's Next Move

By R.W. Apple Jr.

TEHRAN, (NYT) — The din of triumph echoing through Tehran this week has expressed the spirit of the moment. But the spirit of the future may have been more truly expressed by a phrase uttered near Paris by a resolute 78-year-old man who has made a revolution. The departure of Sh. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, said Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was "only a first step" toward his goals.

In the sense that little could be accomplished while he remained here, the monarch's flight to Egypt and thence to the United States removed a huge obstacle to the resolution of this strategic country's yearlong political crisis. But it also removed the man by whom and around whom the life of Iran has been organized since the start of World War II.

No one is really in charge here now — a fact symbolized by the bank notes held aloft by some celebrants in the capital Tuesday, from which the shah's portrait had been excised.

With the perhaps permanent departure of the shah, Mr. Khomeini, the chief Moslem opposition leader, has become the country's cardinal political figure. He has not yet established full control, but he more than anyone else commands the affection of the masses.

Central Question

The central question in Iran Tuesday night was this: Having brought low the shah, with whom Mr. Khomeini has feuded for 15 years, will the Moslem leader demand that the struggle continue until an Islamic republic can be established with him as the strongman, or will he mute his militancy and compromise with the struggling democratic government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiari?

From the answer to that question will flow the answers to many others, both domestic and foreign: Will Mr. Bakhtiari survive? Will the army, however tenuous the loyalty of its conscripts, attempt a coup? What will the Russians do? The United States? Who will control Iran's oil, and its strategic position in the Gulf, through which so much of the Western world's indis-

pensable supply of petroleum moves each day?

If Mr. Khomeini remains hostile to Mr. Bakhtiari's government, virtually all politicians here believe, it will expire within a month. Without at least tacit support from the exiled Moslem leader, the govern-

ment will not be able to end either civil strife or economically crippling strikes.

And if Mr. Bakhtiari fails, there is no shah to cobble together another interim civilian regime. The next government will be imposed by those strong enough to impose it —

either the religious leadership or the army.

The overt indications from Paris were not promising for Mr. Bakhtiari's partisans. A description of the departure of the shah as "a first step" is not that of a man ready for compromise. In a com-

muniqué published here, the ayatollah demanded things Mr. Bakhtiari cannot possibly do. These include the removal of members of parliament and a regency council created as a step in for the shah and the cessation of purchases from the U.S.

Mr. Khomeini also seemed determined to proceed with the notion of an alternative government in the days ahead.

Beneath the surface, however, there are small signs that a decision may not yet be inevitable. Khomeini does not intend to immediately to Iran, which gave Mr. Bakhtiari valuable breathing space, and several other in the religious leadership, including the ayatollah Kazem Shariat-Madani, the holy city of Qom, are in to give the civilian government a few weeks' grace.

That is also the reported attitude of Mehdi Bazargan, a rights activist with close ties to Khomeini who has been in Mr. Bakhtiari's cabinet since the ouster of the shah. Mr. Bazargan and another independent opposition figure, Amini, who is a former premier planning to visit Paris in an attempt to find some common ground.

So there can be no quick menas about Mr. Khomeini's goals and the likely consequences.

Mr. Bakhtiari's most serious concern is how to capitalize a wave of euphoria that is sweeping the country. The temper of crowds, with cries of "death to the shah," suggest that the government might find it expedient to adopt a moderate stance and begin dismantling the remaining apparatus of the monarchy as well as trying to prosecute those held in national police under the shah.

"This pretense, this house of the shah on vacuum, the regency council in charge never do," said a Western diplomat sympathetic to Mr. Bakhtiari. He must start erasing the vest of the ancient regime.

The fraternization of the and the demonstrators during last 72 hours, with red carnations stuck into the muzzles of rifles and soldiers pelted with, indicates that Mr. Bakhtiari need not fear an early attempt. The boldest of the in the army, Manuchehr Khosrowdadi, a friend that, given the unrelenting of the ranks, a coup probably will fail.

In fact, no one here was more certain of the future Gen. Khosrowdadi. "It is a day for us," a gray-haired aide to the midst of a crowd of re no doubt there will soon be 1 January [date of the shah's true] squares and boulevards and towns across Iran.

For the shah, who moved throne when he was 21 and had dreamed of making a great world power, it was a mix of a sophisticated tragedy. He had failed to understand as one ambassador suggested, for 50 years the Iranian has been trying to say that they had a sire to become second-rate peans.

Italian Cabinet Is Threatened By Communists

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP) — Communist Party today is strong attack on Premier Andreotti's government and ended to withdraw its support. Christian Democrat Cabinet cause its downfall. Such a could force early general election. The attack came 10 months after the largest Communist party. West joined four other party parliament to vote the Anz government into office in what called an emergency major face an economic crisis and a terrorism and crime. It was first strong vote since the Communist had been ousted from a war national unity cabinet in 1977.

Today's attack came in a ment issued by the Communist Party's directorate meeting. The leadership of party secretary Enrico Berlinguer and increasing reports of wide discontent among the Communist rank and file.

The Communist statement said the government for a of mistaken decisions and Italy's unqualified adhesion to European Monetary System, which the currencies of European Economic Community would linked in a monetary stability system.

U.S., Turkey Discuss New Defense Accord

ANKARA, Jan. 18 (AP) — and Turkish negotiators today talks toward a new defense pact which would define a permanent status for military installations in Turkey. According to a Foreign Ministry statement, the new agreement would be worked out within the framework of the Turkish concept defense and economic cooperation.

Snow Bars Giscard Vi

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing forced to return to Paris today, a snowstorm prevented his from landing in Bucharest. he was to begin an official day visit to Romania.



Greenlanders with torches at the Godthaab Radio building celebrate a victory vote for home rule.

But Will Retain Link to Denmark

Greenland Approves Home Rule Bill

By Michael Getler

GODTHAAB, Greenland, Jan. 18 (WP) — Voters in towns and tiny villages spread along the vast and frigid coasts of Greenland overwhelmingly approved a historic referendum yesterday that grants home rule to Greenland while keeping the island within the Danish kingdom.

There are only about 50,000 people — about 40,000 native Greenlanders and 10,000 Danes who live here — on this 840,000-square-mile island, about 85 percent of it covered by an ice cap.

Of these, about 22,000 Greenlanders and 6,000 Danes are eligible to vote. Local editorials in Danish-language newspapers, however, have urged Danes not to vote and to let the native islanders alone decide the issue.

By late last night, with about 99.3 percent of the votes counted, 70.1 percent of those casting ballots voted for home rule.

Approval of the measure, which was never in doubt, will give Greenland roughly the same political autonomy that the Faroe Islands group — another, but much smaller, north Atlantic community of the Danish crown — has had since 1948.

The home rule measure, developed jointly by a commission of Danes and Greenlanders, is designed to end what Denmark's minister for Greenland, Joergen Hansen, calls "the Danish political dominance" over Greenland yet continue the "solidarity" between the two areas. The bill clearly grants Greenland greater control over its affairs than ever before. But it is also based on the concept of "national unity."

Thus, Greenland, under the bill's language, will remain a constituent part of Denmark, with ultimate sovereignty continuing to rest with national authorities in Copenhagen and the Danish constitution. Absolute jurisdiction in certain fields — specifically constitutional, foreign and defense affairs and finances — also remains with national authorities.

Greenland, a Danish colony since 1721, was given the status of a Danish county in 1953. Yet the situation, until yesterday's referendum, Mr. Hansen said, "was that in almost all important social affairs in Greenland, the Danish state made all the decisions, passed all the legislation, administered and organized the finances. The Greenlanders tended chiefly to the social sphere."

Under the new bill, political power here will shift to two new elected bodies — a new Greenland legislature elected by popular vote

and an executive administration elected by the assembly. Between May 1, 1979, when the measure takes effect, and Jan. 1, 1981, local authorities here are expected to gradually take over the mammoth island's domestic affairs, taxation and duties, control of fishing — the island's largest industry — control over imported labor, state planning, and legislation dealing with trade and competition, something that eventually could loosen the virtual monopoly that Denmark maintains on Greenland's commerce.

Dropping Subsidies

During that period, Greenland will take over management of a variety of Danish-subsidized affairs, such as social welfare, religious activities and education.

Denmark will continue indefinitely to contribute about \$250 million annually to the economy of Greenland, whose export revenue

totals about \$100 million annually. Local authorities here will handle distribution of the funds.

The referendum provides that Greenlandic, a language evolving from the "Greenlanders" Eskimo ancestors, be the "principal" language, though a thorough indoctrination in Danish is also called for in the measure.

The most important and controversial provision of the bill may be one that recognizes that the "resident population of Greenland has certain fundamental rights when it comes to natural resources." This refers to possible oil finds or development of other mineral wealth, such as uranium. At the moment, the country has only one mining operation, producing lead and zinc.

The referendum, however, also demands that any mining proceeds first cover the Danish treasury's outlay on subsidies for Greenland and that "any excess then be the subject of negotiation."

British Hunting IRA in 2 Fuel Blasts

(Continued from Page 1) would have been just one big hole in the ground," a fire officer said.

Cmdr. Duffy said that there were no casualties and that both bombs apparently contained between 15 and 20 pounds of explosives. He said at a news conference that traces of explosives found at Greenwich and a telephoned warn-

ing to the Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, convinced security chiefs that the bombs were planted by the IRA Provisionals.

The caller gave a code word used by the IRA to earlier bombing campaigns to distinguish between booby traps and genuine calls.

The IRA is fighting to end Brit-

ish rule in Northern Ireland. Intelligence sources said that the guerrillas rebuilt their cells in England last year after the IRA organization there was shattered by police.

The Provisionals repeated their terror campaign Dec. 17, after a two-year lull, by exploding seven bombs in five provincial cities. Two cars were bombed in London Dec. 18. Altogether, nine persons were wounded.

The IRA has been blamed for virtually all of the 350 bombs planted in English cities since the guerrillas carried their campaign from Northern Ireland to England in February, 1972. More than 60 persons have been killed and nearly 1,000 have been wounded in the bombings.

Sleeper Cell

Police believe that yesterday's bombings were the work of what is called an IRA sleeper cell — a terrorist unit thought to be made up of Irishmen living in England, recruited by the IRA and activated in recent weeks to renew the bombing campaign in England in an effort to force the British into withdrawing troops from Northern Ireland after nine years.

Sources said that the IRA seems to be seeking to avoid killing civilians in its current raids, concentrating on hitting so-called economic targets and causing maximum disruption.

These sources reported that the IRA was ready last year to renew attacks in England, but that its plans were thwarted when police agents intercepted explosive shipments from Dublin and arrested two key IRA operatives.

However, Mr. Callaghan called in Len Murray, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, and Moss Evans, leader of the giant Transport and General Workers Union, last night and wanted them to declare a State of Emergency enabling it to call in troops and requisition trucks to move vital supplies.

But officials said the Cabinet took the view that a state of emergency now would merely upset the unions, whose support keeps the Labor Party in office, and would have no real effect.

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Welsh Speaker Sparks Row in EEC Assembly

STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 18 (Reuters) — A Welsh parliamentarian, Tom Ellis, touched off a row today when he began a speech to the European Parliament in his mother tongue — Welsh.

The parliament's vice-president, Pierre Deschamps of Belgium, interrupted Mr. Ellis's speech on cultural policy and said he must speak in one of the European Economic Community's six official languages.

Mr. Ellis had given an English text of his speech to interpreters so that parliamentarians could hear translations in their own languages.

French deputy Pierre Lagorce joined in the argument to plead the case for Occitanian, spoken in parts of southern France, and Mr. Deschamps said he would refer the matter to the parliament's procedure committee.

Khomeini Snubs Iran Council Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

Clark has been meeting for more than a week in Tehran with members of the National Front, the chief political opponents of the shah and Mr. Bakhtiari. Mr. Clark, a Democrat, was reported on an unofficial, private visit, and there was speculation that he was trying to establish contact between the Carter administration and the shah's foes.

Near the Western city of Masjid-i-Sulaiman, employees of a construction company owned by

Prince Gholam Reza, the shah's brother, said that they were dividing up the company and its property because they had not been paid for recent work, the newspaper Kahan reported.

Near Ramsar on the Caspian sea, the paper said, 200 farmers tried to

Amin Ends Saudi Visit

NAIROBI, Jan. 18 (AP) — Ugandan President Idi Amin has returned home after a two-day visit to Saudi Arabia, Uganda Radio reported today.

End of Pol Pot's Regime Gives Hope to Refugees

By James F. Sterba

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (NYT) — They know it will not be anytime soon, and they fear that it may never be. But for some of the 15,000 Cambodians living in stagnant lives in Thai refugee camps, the collapse of the Pol Pot regime has stirred new hope of someday returning to their homeland.

At the refugee camp just north of this border town, men have gathered nightly this week for long discussions of the new possibilities, however faint. It is talked back with its and maybes.

"Sometimes they talk all night, like dreaming out loud," said Sarun Tith, a 33-year-old, U.S.-trained helicopter pilot who teaches at the camp's technical training center.

Some Accommodation

Many men here ignore such discussions, preferring to hammer away at stone carvings or attend to such camp diversions as primping their roosters for Friday night cockfights. But most of them do gather around hundreds of camp radios to listen for broadcasts from Phnom Penh, Vietnam and China, as well as news of the fighting from the BBC and the Voice of America.

Among those attending the nightly gatherings, however, there is a surprising amount of accommodation among various Cambodian factions, while there is one with the Vietnamese who launched their dry season offensive against the forces of Premier Pol Pot on behalf of insurgents led by newly installed President Heng Samrin.

"Heng Samrin will have to turn against the Vietnamese or else the Cambodian people will sooner or later turn against him," Sarun Tith said.

Feelings of Cambodian nationalism among the 7,400 refugees here, he said, are much stronger than ideological disputes. And he and others said they believed that feelings for Cambodia could eventually mold a loose accommodation between Heng Samrin's new insurgent government, refugees who fled the harsh regime of Pol Pot, and perhaps, even the remnants of Pol Pot's forces.

Several men left the meeting here the other night, ridiculing such a possibility and suggesting that the more Communists who kill each other off in the current fighting, the better. Dit Burn Hak, a 26-year-old former student who escaped from a village near Battambang seven months ago, for example, said he would have to wait a long time before he would consider returning to Cambodia under any sort of accommodation with the Communists, especially those loyal to Pol Pot.

Unity Possible

But men like Hai Peng Sy, a teacher and former fighter pilot for the Lon Nol regime, agreed with Sarun Tith. With the backing of China or the United States, or both, Cambodian nationalists, both Communists and non-Communists, could eventually unite behind a

leader to force out the Vietnamese.

The leader most often mentioned as the only man with a following broad enough to unite these diverse elements is currently recuperating at a hospital in New York City after professing no interest in returning to his country — Norodom Sihanouk.

"Ten percent of the people in this camp want to go somewhere else like the United States or Europe to live," Sarun Tith said. "They are mostly Chinese. But 99 percent of the Cambodians here would go back if we had a leader and someone like the U.S. and China to help us."

"You must remember," he added, "Cambodians follow a leader more than an idea. We used to have a king and he was very powerful because the people wanted him to be. Sihanouk is all we have left of our king."

Port Taken By Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

southern border provinces of Takeo and Kampot, a major resurgence of Cambodian resistance was also reported from the mountain border province of Mondulkiri.

Analysts continue to maintain that the Vietnamese conquest of most of Cambodia appears irreversible, but they say that Vietnam still faces widespread resistance from units that were bypassed and left largely intact in their initial advance westward and in the southwestern redoubt.

Work on Communes

For the first time today, the radio station in southern China broadcasting in the name of the regime of Prime Minister Pol Pot, whose whereabouts remain unknown, spoke of a region of Cambodia in which it said normal work on the agricultural communes continued. The area is in the western province of Pursat.

In other broadcasts, the station has been striking a strongly racial note that was markedly reminiscent of the propaganda with which in April, 1970, the U.S.-supported Lon Nol regime called for the great anti-Vietnamese pogrom, in which thousands of members of Cambodia's Vietnamese minority were murdered.

A broadcast yesterday said: "Wherever the aggressor, expansionist, annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese enemy goes, the Kampuchean people — the aged, children, men and women — join forces with the heroic Kampuchean revolutionary army to smash these aggressor Vietnamese bandits, thus satisfying their national and racial hatred and blood racism."

Kampuchea is the name of the country adopted by the Communist regimes and harking back to Cambodia's pre-colonial past.

take back land they claimed was stolen from them by the Prince, and one person was killed in a clash with the prince's watchmen.

Mr. Bakhtiari met with his top national security advisers, discussing actions that might halt the turmoil paralyzing the country. But he was beset by defections.

His justice minister resigned yesterday, saying that present laws would not allow him to bring members of the shah's regime to trial quickly on charges of corruption and abuse of power. His first choice for defense minister refused last week to serve because the shah would not relinquish command of the armed forces.

Fifteen members of the Majlis, the lower house of parliament, resigned in response to Ayatollah Khomeini's call not to cooperate with the government. Nine more members of the lower house called for a special session to discuss the ayatollah's order.

Meanwhile, the ayatollah's aides were trying to close a rift with leaders of the National Front, the liberal-progressive political allies of the conservative religious leaders in the fight to overthrow the shah.

'No Quick Solutions'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT) — In an extensive report to Congress on the situation in Iran, a senior State Department official said yesterday that "quick solutions are not to be expected."

"There will be no painless answers," said Harold Saunders, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. "Domestic peace and probably considerable time will be needed for the Iranian people to work out a new consensus on their political future."

Testifying before a House International Relations subcommittee, Mr. Saunders was challenged repeatedly about alleged intelligence failures by the United States with regard to Iran.

He conceded that, until recently, U.S. diplomats in Iran had not had contacts with certain opposition elements, particularly the followers of Ayatollah Khomeini, but he contended that the administration did not lack information on the crisis.

The problem, he said, was that, given the shah's ability to weather previous political storms, no responsible official believed that he would survive the current one.

Although many administration officials have privately expressed hope that Mr. Bakhtiari and Iranian military leaders could put together a working government, Mr. Saunders was careful not to align the United States with any political group.

He seemed to suggest that the United States would endorse almost any political solution that was free of Soviet involvement and was achieved peacefully.

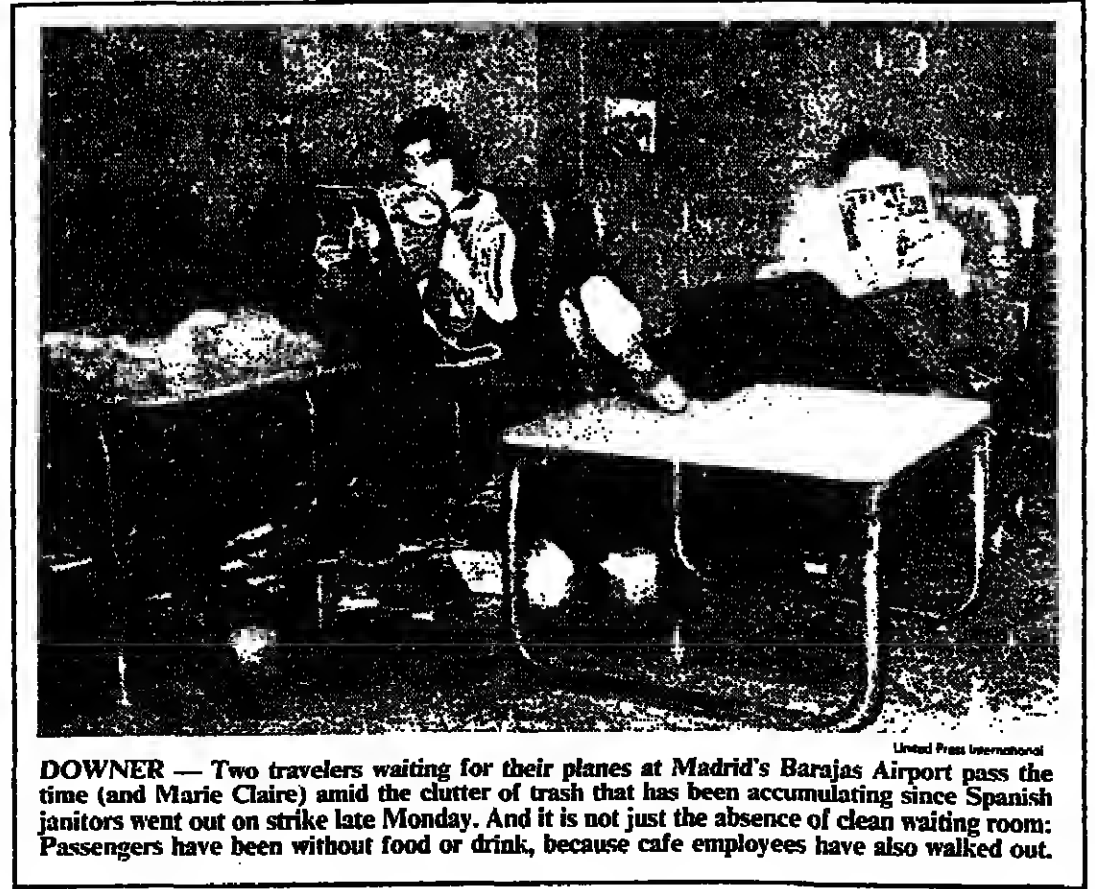
Asked about the future role of Ayatollah Khomeini, Mr. Saunders replied that there was "no question" that his followers have played a major role in the "intensity of the development in Iran," including the departure of the shah.

Tunnel Blaze Kills California Fireman

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP) — A fire last night in a tunnel under San Francisco Bay engulfed a Bay Area Rapid Transit train in dense smoke, killing one fireman and injuring at least 27 of the train's estimated 40 passengers.

Another firefighter was reported in critical condition.

The 3.1-mile tunnel is 135 feet below the surface of the bay, and links San Francisco and Oakland. The fire, of undetermined origin, virtually shut down the entire train system.



DOWNER — Two travelers waiting for their planes at Madrid's Barajas Airport pass the time (and Marie Claire) amid the clutter of trash that has been accumulating since Spanish janitors went on strike late Monday. And it is not just the absence of clean waiting room: Passengers have been without food or drink, because cafe employees have also walked out.

French Cabinet Backs Protocol On U.S. Taxes

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Cabinet gave approval yesterday to a French-U.S. protocol designed to protect Americans living in France from double taxation.

The protocol now goes to the National Assembly for ratification, which French tax officials predicted would be forthcoming by this spring.

David Rosenbloom, the U.S. negotiator here, said Tuesday that the protocol, which applies to Americans with incomes in both countries, would be forwarded to the White House within the next two weeks.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to approve the treaty some time in mid-1979, with the matter then going before the Senate for final ratification, according to Mr. Rosenbloom, international tax counsel at the Treasury Department.

If the protocol is not ratified by the French filing deadline of February, 1980, Americans living in France might be subject to double taxation for 1979 income. It will go into effect only after both governments complete the ratification process, but officials said that as drafted now it will be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1979.

Marchais on Athens Visit

ATHENS, Jan. 18 (AP) — Georges Marchais, leader of the French Communist Party, arrived here today for a four-day visit.

Overdrafts, Low Interest

Bank Admits Favoring Carter Business

By John A. Berry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP) — The report, ordered as part of a settlement of a government suit, covers the bank's activities from the time Mr. Carter became its president in January, 1975, to the present. Mr. Carter became Mr. Carter's budget director in January, 1977, and resigned under pressure 10 months later because of controversy over his past banking practices.

Line of Credit

As president of the bank, Mr. Carter had arranged a line of credit for the Carter family warehouse that reached a peak of \$3.7 million Nov. 2, 1976. The report said the loans to the business were "the first loans of this type handled by the bank and they appear to have been poorly managed by the bank."

For the most part, the 131-page report affirms earlier findings by two U.S. agencies, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the comptroller of the currency, but de-

tails of the bank's loans to the business had not been previously disclosed.

The SEC and the comptroller filed suit last April against Mr. Carter, the bank and the First National Bank of Calhoun, Ga., charging them with failing to disclose Mr. Carter's checking account overdrafts and his insider loans while he was a Georgia banker.

Yesterday's report, prepared by a special committee of the bank's board of directors, was part of the suit's settlement. The Calhoun bank agreed to issue a similar report.

Mr. Carter placed the warehouse operation in a blind trust when he became president in January, 1977. "No Evidence"

There has been speculation that some of the bank loans may have been diverted to Mr. Carter's presidential campaign, but the bank report denies that, saying, "We have seen no evidence that the proceeds of these loans were, at least to the knowledge of anyone at the bank, used outside the Carter peanut business."

The first loan, \$600,000 to build a peanut shelter, was extended June 12, 1975, about five months after Mr. Carter joined the bank as president. Six months later, the bank lent another \$300,000 to the Carters for construction of a new warehouse.

The interest rate on the two loans was regularly scaled down, sometimes at Mr. Carter's direction. For example, the report says: "At the Loan Administration Committee meeting on Jan. 22, 1976, the account officer reported a reduction in the rate to prime plus 2 1/2 percent. This rate change was directed by Mr. Carter. Prime is the lending rate banks charge their best business customers."

While not saying whether the loans were promptly repaid, the bank report does say that they were regularly refinanced and new terms for repayment set down.

By June, 1977, they were being repaid at \$80,000 annually, and the interest rate had dropped to a half percent over prime.

The bank, at Mr. Carter's direction, also granted a \$3-million line of credit to the Carter peanut business in July, 1975, increasing it to \$9 million that September. Only \$3.7 million of the credit line was drawn down, the report says.

The report notes that the bank officers worried that "borrowings under the line of credit might exceed the bank's legal lending limit."

The bank's lawyer said that the limit on the Carter loans was \$5.5 million, and apparently the total loans never exceeded that amount.

"Pressure by Carter"

The report says that the bank ignored problems of insufficient funds on the Carter account. "This practice apparently resulted in part from pressure by Mr. Carter to avoid overdrafts," the report said.

Gerald Ralston, now a presidential assistant, also extensively borrowed from the bank for himself and his advertising agency. That agency also handled advertising for the Carter presidential campaign.

"We have not found evidence of impropriety on the part of the bank with respect to any of these loans," the report said.

The report says that Mr. Carter and others, including President Carter, used the bank's plan for no-bank purposes. Noting that the bank already has collected \$808.65 from the Committee to Elect Jimmy Carter for its use of the plan, it recommends that the bank seek another \$629.85 from President Carter.

The report says that the Internal Revenue Service disallowed \$19,200 charged to the bank by Mr. Carter for liquor, wine, limousine service and airplane expenses because of improper documentation.

The report says that Mr. Carter should reimburse the bank accordingly.

The report says that hundreds of thousands of dollars in bad loans to Mr. Carter's family and associates were shifted by Mr. Carter from the Calhoun bank to the National Bank of Georgia after the loans were challenged by bank examiners. Similar allegations were made in the government's suit.

"Lance carefully avoided taking responsibility for any of these loans," the report adds. "It also appears that some of the loans were made with Lance at least knowing that the only source of repayment would be a loan from another bank or a complete liquidation of the borrowers' assets."



LONG, HIGH RIDE — The longest cableway in Europe, six kilometers, has been opened from Grindelwald, Switzerland, to the Mannlichen. In background is the Wetterhorn.

More Prison Releases Were Expected

Tennessean Sworn In to Block Pardons

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18 (AP) — Lamar Alexander was sworn in yesterday as governor of Tennessee, three days before his scheduled inauguration. He said it was done to prevent former Gov. Ray Blanton from commuting the sentences of any more prisoners.

The surprise, early swearing-in was made amid reports that a grand jury would investigate the pardons and commutations granted Monday by Gov. Blanton to 52 prisoners.

Shortly before he took the oath of office from Chief Justice Joe Henry of the Tennessee Supreme Court, Gov. Alexander said, "I have been authorized by the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the House to make this statement:

"The U.S. attorney today advised each of us that he has substantial reason to believe that the governor of Tennessee was planning to release one or more persons from prison who are targets of an investigation of payoffs for release from prison."

Gov. Alexander said he had been assured the action, apparently without precedent in Tennessee, is legal. The state attorney general's office had given an opinion, earlier in the week, that it was legal for Gov. Alexander to take the office any time after Jan. 15.

Gov. Alexander, a Republican, said he was notified at 4 p.m. that the ceremony had been scheduled. It took place at 5:56 p.m. Gov. Blanton, a Democrat, was not notified until about five minutes before Gov. Alexander was sworn in. He was not present and not available for comment.

The new governor said he has instructed outgoing Correctional Commissioner Murray Henderson that, "After this point, he's not to release anyone from state prison without a properly executed document with my signature."

"These are not very happy days for the state of Tennessee," Gov. Alexander added.

U.S. Aide Said To Take Payoffs For Aiding Jews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP) — Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., took bribes from a New York rabbi who sought his help in obtaining federal funds to assist Soviet Jews, a former administrative aide to Rep. Flood testified yesterday.

"I like that fellow," the congressman was said to have told his aide on one occasion after pocketing 15 hundred-dollar bills from Rabbi Lieb Pinter. "Just follow his projects closely," he was reported to have instructed Stephen Elko, who recounted the incident in court here.

Rep. Flood also took thousands of dollars in payoffs and promises of as much as \$100,000 from a Pennsylvania developer seeking his intervention with a federal agency, Elko testified.

Rep. Flood is charged with 11 counts of bribery, conspiracy and perjury in connection with these alleged actions and other payoff counts. Elko, who has already been convicted on related charges, testified under a grant of immunity.

Alexander added, "and they are, not very happy days for me."

Gov. Blanton ordered sentences cut for 24 convicted murderers and 28 other prisoners, and, by last night, 10 murderers and two armed robbers had been released.

A month ago, three state employees, including two members of Gov. Blanton's office legal staff, were arrested by the FBI and charged in a U.S. complaint with extortion and conspiracy to sell pardons, paroles and commutations. Gov. Blanton had said that he is the target of the investigation.

Tennessee Attorney General William Leach said earlier that he had been summoned to meet with U.S. Attorney Hal Hardin. A U.S. prosecutor, who asked out to be identified, said that the grand jury may investigate the 49 commutations and 3 pardons.

Gov. Alexander had been scheduled to be inaugurated in ceremonies by a joint session of the Tennessee Senate and House of Representatives on Saturday. Yesterday's inauguration in the state Supreme Court hearing room was attended by Lt. Gov. John Wilder and House Speaker Ned McWherter.

most of the others in attendance were reporters.

Many Tennesseans have reacted angrily to Gov. Blanton's pardons and commutations, and there were concerns, state officials said, for the safety of Gov. Blanton at the Saturday inauguration.

Of the three convicts pardoned, one had been convicted of murder. Of the 49 whose sentences were commuted, the sentences of 30 were reduced to the time they had served, making them eligible for immediate release; 17 had been convicted of first- or second-degree murder.

The state legislature, which reconvenes tomorrow, had been expected to consider censuring Gov. Blanton, just as it did unanimously last year when he promised on television to pardon a convicted murderer.

"As sure as we come back, there will be a resolution censuring him," said Rep. McWherter. "At least, it will give the members satisfaction."

U.S. Sen. James Sasser, D-Tenn., called Gov. Blanton's action "the grossest breach of executive power perhaps in the history of Tennessee."

FBI Probe Nets ILA Chief On the N.Y. Waterfront

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP) — A sweeping FBI investigation of alleged waterfront corruption on the East Coast led yesterday to the indictment of Anthony Scott, a prominent leader of the International Longshoremen's Association.

A federal grand jury in New York charged Mr. Scott with 49 counts of racketeering, mail fraud, income-tax evasion and receiving illegal payments of more than \$500,000 from waterfront businessmen.

Besides being president of the largest longshoremen's local in the nation, Mr. Scott, 44, is known for his political connections, including Gov. Hugh Carey of New York and President Carter. Mr. Scott is also considered by law enforcement officials to be a leader in the Gambino organized crime family in New York.

"The indictment is significant because he's one of the most important organized-crime figures in New York and because of his influence in an important industry (shipping)," an FBI official said.

Also indicted were Anthony Anastasio, another longshoremen official, who is Mr. Scott's brother-in-law, and two other relatives, Vincent Marino and Joseph Lacqua, who are shipping officials.

According to the indictment released by Robert Fiske Jr., U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, the government has evidence — an electronic "bug" in Mr. Scott's office — that the waterfront labor leader counted out illegal cash and referred to setting money aside for the "kitty."

A spokesman for Mr. Scott acknowledged that the ILA executive had been notified by federal au-

thorities that his office had been bugged.

Last June, a dozen shipping company officials and 10 ILA officials in the Southeast were indicted in Miami on similar charges of trading cash for labor peace on the waterfront. They are scheduled to go on trial later this month. The New York investigation also is continuing, Fiske said Wednesday.

The investigation was touted as an example of the FBI's own emphasis on "quality" cases. More than 150 special agents have taken part in a dozen cities on the East Coast and in Gulf ports.

The longshoremen's union has lost strength because shippers have switched to containers in order to transport goods. But the ILA has negotiated contracts that pay its members whether or not they work each day.

According to yesterday's indictment, Mr. Scott was paid more than \$300,000 by six different firms between 1974 and 1978 to reduce the number of "fraudulent and exaggerated" accident claims filed by ILA members and to gain — or prevent from losing — business.

Terms for Warehouse

Allan Levine, the assistant U.S. attorney who presented the case to the grand jury, said the mail fraud count involves a deal whereby Mr. Scott and Mr. Anastasio — and unidentified others — would receive cash payments of \$20,000 if Prudential Lines Inc. of New York would sign a 10-year lease for a Brooklyn warehouse "on terms acceptable to its owner."

About \$180,000 in cash was paid to Mr. Scott by the John W. McGrath Corp. between August 1975 and last Sept. 22, the indictment charged. The labor leader got another \$75,000 in cash, as well as a \$20,000 cabana and \$4,000 worth of thermo-insulated windows from Quin Marine Services Inc., according to the indictment.

In the racketeering conspiracy count, the indictment describes a Dec. 21, 1977, meeting in Mr. Scott's union office, where he and Mr. Anastasio allegedly discussed \$38,000 in illegal cash payments. He reportedly handed his brother-in-law \$5,000 as an "extra." At the same meeting, Mr. Scott allegedly counted \$15,000 in cash from an ILA employer, which he described as "over the top."

A 1977 New York magazine article on Mr. Scott called him "Mr. Lucky" and attributed his highly visible movement in political circles as an attempt to shake off the old mob associations.

He told the interviewer: "My power is based first on the union, then the labor movement, then politics."

He served years ago on Republican Mayor John Lindsay's election committee and more recently was an adviser to Mr. Carey. He also was host to a waterfront rally on Oct. 28, 1976, for Jimmy Carter's final pre-election campaign appearance.

Walked Erect 4 Million Years Ago

Ape-Like Creature Called Oldest Ancestor of Man

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18 (AP) — An ape-like creature that strode the savannahs of Africa 4 million years ago is the oldest known direct ancestor of man, two anthropologists said yesterday.

The creature, dubbed the Afar apeman, walked upright with a human-like body but had the face and brain of an ape.

The discovery shows that humans and apes may be more closely related than was previously imagined, said Dr. Donald Johanson of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and Dr. T.D. White of the University of California at Berkeley.

Afar apeman also proves that human ancestors were walking on two feet millions of years before they made stone tools, they said. Some anthropologists believe that it was the evolutionary pressure to free their hands for the use of tools that pushed men up from the stooped ape posture.

Claims Disputed

Robert Radcliffe of the National Geographic Society, which co-sponsored the research, said yesterday that Dr. Johanson's conclusions were expected to cause considerable controversy among scientists.

He said that ooted paleoanthropologist Mary Leakey already has disputed Dr. Johanson's contention that the Afar apeman's bones are from a truly new species, arguing that they should be categorized as a form of an already recognized species.

Dr. Johanson and Dr. White will report their findings in the journal Science next week.

The creature's scientific name is Australopithecus afarensis. He was identified and named by Dr. Johanson and Dr. White after studies of fossil skulls, jaws and other bones found in Tanzania and the Afar region of Ethiopia during the last seven years.

The Afar apeman supplants a creature known as Australopithecus africanus, the earliest known member of the family hominids, or ancestors of man, they said. The earliest Australopithecus africanus fossils are about 2.5 million years old.

Dr. Johanson, co-director of the expedition that uncovered fossils from the Afar region, said it now appears that africanus was actually a descendant of the afarensis.

Evolutionary Dead End

Instead of evolving into proto-humans, as was previously thought, africanus blundered into an evolutionary dead end that ended in extinction 1 million years ago, he said.

The discovery of the Afar apeman also suggests that the hominids diverged from the pongids, the ape family that evolved into the modern gorilla and chimpanzee, much later than 15 million or 20 million years ago, the commonly accepted figure.

"When you have something as primitive as the jaws and teeth in this new hominid species 3 million years ago, it's not unreasonable to think that hominids split from apes as recently as 8 million years ago," Dr. Johanson said yesterday.

Fossils of the Afar apeman come from a site at Hadar, Ethiopia, explored by Dr. Johanson's expedition and from Laetoli, Tanzania, explored by Mrs. Leakey.

The age of the fossils was computed by radiologically dating the layers of volcanic sediments in which they were buried. The Hadar fossils are from 2.5 million to 3.6 million years old, while those from Laetoli are 3.6 million to 3.8 million years old.

35 Different Creatures

The Hadar site alone yielded bones from at least 35 different creatures. One valuable find was a group of at least 13 adults and infants who died in a sudden catastrophe, possibly a flash flood, Dr. Johanson said. Another rare find was a 40 percent complete skeleton of an adult female.

Dr. Johanson said the Afars were probably scavengers and gatherers, roaming grasslands and savannah woodlands in groups of about 25. The tallest of them probably stood 5 feet, and males were much bigger than the females.

No stone tools have been found at the two sites. But Dr. Johanson said the Afars may have had sacks made of woven straw or some other perishable material in which to carry nuts, herbs and berries.

Dr. Johanson said the Afars and the pongids apparently evolved from a common ancestor — possibly a 9 million-year-old creature called Ramapithecus, but the exact details of this evolution are unknown.

The Afars evolved both into africanus, which later became extinct, and a new creature called Homo habilis, which eventually developed into modern man.

'Mad Major' Dies; Earned Name for U.K. Stunt Flying

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI) — Christopher Draper, 86, a World War I British flying ace who earned the nickname "Mad Major" for illegal stunt flying under River Thames bridges, died Tuesday.

Mr. Draper won the British Distinguished Service Order and the French Croix de Guerre while serving with the Royal Naval Air Service in France in World War I.

In 1931, he flew a small plane between the upper and lower spans of London's Tower Bridge and under Westminster Bridge. For that offense, a court acquitted him on condition that he commit no further offense within the next 12 months.

Nearly 22 years later, on May 5, 1953, Mr. Draper flew under 15 of the 18 River Thames bridges between Blackfriars, in east-central London and Kew, on the city's western outskirts. A court fined him the equivalent of \$45 for dangerous and illegal flying.

Mr. Draper held a pilot's license from 1913 until 1964 when the Ministry of Aviation refused to renew it.

Bodosakis Athanasiadis

ATHENS, Jan. 18 (AP) — Bodosakis Athanasiadis, 86, a multimillionaire arms and mining magnate, died here today after complications stemming from pneumonia.

Mr. Athanasiadis was born in Asia Minor, now a part of Turkey, and on fleeing to Athens in 1923 during the Greek-Turkish war continued his business activities in Greece. He owned an ammunition plant outside Athens, also supplying certain NATO needs, battle ruins, a chemical and manure plant, and a wine-producing company.

He also had business interests in Cyprus, which he donated to the Greek community in the island upon independence from British rule in 1960.

Russia Delays Trial Of 7th Day Adventist

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI) — The trial of the Vladimir Sholkov, 83-year-old leader of the Seventh Day Adventists, on charges of spreading anti-Soviet slander was postponed for two weeks, dissident sources said today.

The sources said Mr. Sholkov will go on trial Jan. 29. The trial had been scheduled to begin last Monday, dissident sources said. He was arrested in March in Tashkent, fellow Adventists said. Mr. Sholkov has spent 23 years in prison camps for allegedly violating laws restraining religious practice, his followers said.

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Soviet Venus Probe Sent Pictures, Little Data

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP) — Two Soviet spacecraft that last month on Venus apparently had no pictures and almost no information about the surface.

Term space sources said they know if the cameras and instruments aboard the spacecraft or if the radio link failed between the two landers and the relay raft that flew past Venus the landings. One craft Dec. 21; the other, Christy.

Landers were equipped with cameras, a shovel to test mechanical properties of the soil and an X-ray fluorescent spectrometer to analyze the radioactivity of the rock. A passive instrument to measure the surface heat of the planet was also on board. Scientists had hoped to get much of the planet's interior surface heat from the radioactivity of such minerals as uranium, thorium and an isotope of potassium.

2-Hour Transmission

Soviet Union said that its lander, which they called Venera 15, had yielded a "rich harvest" of information about the planet, over and over what was the station. The Soviet Union said about the second vehicle, except it landed safely.

First lander transmitted information for two hours, the Soviet said three days after it landed. It went dead. Scientists said that the surface heat of about 900 degrees Fahrenheit (480 degrees Centigrade) is communications.

Scientists said that they had the "rich harvest" that the Union talked about referred information that the first gathered from the atmosphere of Venus during descent. Scientists said that the first gathered from the atmosphere of Venus during descent. Scientists said that the first gathered from the atmosphere of Venus during descent.

DEATH NOTICE

ETTY JOHNSON On January 15, Washington, D.C. Former resident for 28 years. Husband of Margaret Carter. Memorial services at Old St. Church, Baltimore, Maryland on Friday, January 18 at 2:00 p.m. All contributions may be made to Episcopal Church Foundation, 815 Ave. N.Y.C. 10017.

Worsening U.S. Economy Seen as Disaster for Blacks

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP) — Worsening economic conditions for black Americans are providing all the ingredients for widespread social unrest, according to the president of the National Urban League.

"Black America today verges on the brink of disaster," Vernon Jordan said yesterday in issuing his organization's annual report on economic and social conditions affecting the black community.

He said the "possibility of a fresh recession hitting a black community that has not recovered from the last one," combined with a widening black-white employment and income gap, is fraying the country's social fabric, and that "frayed social fabric cannot sustain the racial and class pressures a new recession would bring."

Asked if that meant that the league anticipated a renewal of the

racial violence of the 1960s, Mr. Jordan said: "All of the ingredients are there to give impetus to that kind of thing. But I hope nothing like that would happen, because we know from past urban conflagrations that we (blacks) are the ones who do all of the suffering when that happens."

He said the league now finds "increased anger and frustration, a sense of dispossession" among many impoverished blacks. But he said if disaster should strike, if all of the league's worst economic predictions come true, "I don't know what will happen, and that's what worries me."

Income Gap Widening

The league's report notes that the median income difference between black and white families is widening. In 1970, black families earned a median income of \$9,799, compared with \$15,974 for white families.

lies. In 1977, blacks earned \$9,563, compared with \$16,740 for white families, it said.

Among other observations were: "Black unemployment is at its highest level in history. Here, the report speaks of total unemployment — the number of blacks out of work and looking for jobs as well as the discouraged unemployed who have stopped their job search. Total unemployment for blacks is 23.1 percent."

• The black-white unemployment gap is increasing, a contention supported by Labor Department statistics.

• Twenty-eight percent of the nation's black families live in poverty, compared with 7 percent of white families.

The report also noted, as did last year's league survey, that the nation's black middle class continues to grow economically and numerically. But too often the

black middle class is cited by whites as proof that most blacks are making it, it added.

The report also cited a new negativism in the electorate, which, it said, threatens to destroy social programs and further erode black gains in hiring and education. The new mood is represented by the recent election of a more conservative Congress and by the approval of proposals like Proposition 13, limiting the use of property taxes for public services and social programs.

Mr. Jordan, who in the past has criticized President Carter for failing to respond to black economic complaints, said yesterday that Carter administration "has demonstrated a capacity for responsiveness" in dealing with current problems. However, he said the administration's efforts have been frustrated by a "recalcitrant, insensitive Congress."

Iran's Fate

Now that the Shah of Iran has moved from Tehran to the valley of the Nile, world attention has followed him to the realm of the Pharaohs. Rather, it is centered in that land of Proust, west of Paris: the Department of Seine-et-Oise, where the Ayatollah Khomeini has been fulminating against the shah and all his works.

For the Ayatollah was not pleased when the shah left Iran in the hands of a government of his opponents; a civilian government that, while fitting within the present Iranian constitution, might well be able to provide an orderly transition to some new form of government. President Carter has urged the religious-political leader to give the new regime a chance, and the Ayatollah Khomeini has called on the Iranians to "co-operate with security officers who are trying to preserve law and order."

And he is evidently aware of the fact that a number of radical groups have sheltered themselves under his ideological umbrella — groups that would hardly be satisfied with the kind of Islamic republic the Ayatollah has proclaimed. Such "anti-Moslem hypocrites who want to create disturbances and disorder," as the Ayatollah described them, doubt-

less helped to remove the shah. But just as he has broken with the anti-shah groups which form the present government, the Ayatollah seems to feel the need of distinguishing his own supporters from those to whom the removal of the shah might mean an opening to a Communist government, or some other form of socialism, drawn from Karl Marx, perhaps, rather than the Koran.

So Ayatollah Khomeini is defining his position. Given his strength in Iran, this is important to follow. He has placed some limits on his old hostility toward the West; he has defined his state as one within which the Moslem mullahs will be a kind of supreme court, passing on and suggesting measures to be taken by the government; he has, while urging the continuance of strikes and demonstrations against the existing cabinet of Shahpur Bakhtiar, hinted that negotiations between himself and the government might be possible.

So the chaos of Iran might be moving toward some orderly condition. But precisely how this is to be achieved, and what it will mean to Iran and the rest of the world remains obscure. Iran's fate is still in the balance.

On Budgets and Deficits

President Carter's budget won't appear until Monday, but the quarrel over it is already taking an ugly turn. On both sides, it's being dominated by highly skewed recollections of recent U.S. history. The White House seems to think that it is safe as long as the fiscal conservatives and the social liberals are equally angry at it. Mr. Carter would be wiser to explain more fully his strategy, and the precedents for it. At his press conference on Wednesday, he began to offer a reasonable defense. But he has a stronger case than he has yet made.

The movement for a constitutional amendment against budget deficits is gaining momentum on the grounds that it is human nature to want more than you can pay for. A democracy will always respond to that side of human nature, this argument goes, and therefore — in the absence of a cast-iron constitutional rule — it inevitably leads to inflation. But if it's a built-in defect of popular government, why did this attack of incessant inflation begin only as recently as the middle 1960s?

And then there's the cry from the opposite direction that Mr. Carter's forthcoming attempts to cut some of the social programs constitute another brutal assault on the poor and a betrayal of the tradition of conscience established by the last four Democratic presidents. But the Democratic Party's tradition, as it was refined after World War II, was established by men who did not find it necessary to run an unbroken succession of budgetary deficits. The Democrats were in the White House 16 years from that war until Mr. Carter's arrival, and in eight of those years the budget was in surplus.

There's a widespread impression that the habit of endemic, wildly inflationary deficits

was sealed into U.S. political practice by the New Deal. True, the New Deal budgets were all in deficit. But the largest of those deficits, in 1936, was slightly smaller — in relation to the size of the national economy — than the Ford administration's deficit in 1975. The inflationary effect of those budgets in the 1930s was extremely slight; prices were lower in 1940 than they had been in 1929, when the Depression started.

The people in Congress who speak for social conscience are now calling for another leader with the vision and strength of Harry Truman. But if you go back to the national income and product accounts you will see that, in the seven Truman years from the end of 1945 through 1952, there were five surpluses and only two deficits.

The real trouble started with the financing of an unpopular war in Vietnam. Lyndon Johnson put off too long the tax to pay for it. When it finally went into effect, it produced a substantial surplus in 1969. But Richard Nixon and a Democratic Congress immediately collaborated in repealing that war tax, and the budget has been in deficit ever since, in bad years and good alike — including the terrific boom year of 1973, when a competently managed economy would have been running the biggest surplus in a generation.

The U.S. economy was governed for many years, by presidents of both parties, with a high degree of social concern and a low rate of inflation. The reasons for the present malaise are recent and specific. As people come to understand them, they will vote for rational remedies. That process, we are optimistic enough to think, is now well under way.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Guess Who's Coming to Dinner

Fear of flying, fear of heights, fear of enclosed spaces, fear of cats — to these may now be added fear of Richard Nixon, or at least fear of Richard Nixon's retrieval of his lost presidential respectability. There is something downright phobic — and strangely insecure — about much of the initial response to the news that Jimmy Carter has invited the former president to attend this month's state dinner for Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the White House.

Mr. Nixon's conduct of the office of the presidency, his flight from it in disgrace, and the degradation he acquiesced in, but refused to acknowledge, in accepting the presidential pardon from his successor, are all real and abiding truths about his public life. They are not subject to erasure from a tape or obliteration by attendance at a state dinner — or at a hundred other public events. And at some point, the ceaseless worry that it will be otherwise suggests not just a lack of confidence in the importance and solidity of the official findings that drove Mr. Nixon from office, but also a bizarrely wishful, even childlike, approach to making the hoped-for come true: i.e., the idea that by keeping Mr. Nixon confined to his California estate and seeing to it that he doesn't appear anywhere in polite company — and only by these means — can you make sure that the fallen former president won't return to public life, beaming and forgiven.

We see it differently. We think Mr. Nixon's misconduct in office was gross and reprehensible enough to permit his appearance at a

White House dinner with no apprehensions whatever about his staying on. And if doesn't take a political genius to see what advantages will accrue to the Carter administration from the proffered and accepted invitation. Our sense of it is that the presence of Mr. Nixon — along with Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state, and former President Ford, if he decides to come — could go a certain way to neutralizing, or at least scrambling, the Republican-led opposition to acceptance of Mr. Carter's arrangements for "normalizing" relations with the People's Republic of China and more or less "de-normalizing" them with the government of Taiwan.

Beyond that, there is that fact that Richard Nixon had a large and surely critical hand in transforming the Sino-American relationship into its currently improved condition. On that ground, as President Carter observed, he surely has claim to a place at the table. And he has also made a trip back to China, since his fall from power, at the invitation of the Chinese, who quite evidently regard him as a friend where their own large national interests are concerned. So politics, diplomacy and courtesy came together, in arguing for this invitation. You have to have a minimum of faith in the wit of the U.S. people and even less faith in the seriousness of the festival of criminal behavior that brought the Nixon administration down to think that appearance at an event such as this means the beginning of the end of the End.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 19, 1904

NEW YORK — The Memphis Commercial Appeal commented in an editorial: "The Western world is intensely interested in the result of the impending Russo-Japanese war. Russia covets China and would absorb or rule that country by brute force and infiltrate it with the Muscovite spirit. Japan seeks the hegemony or guardianship of the yellow millions by right of superior leadership. If Russia overruns China, the English and French will lose their empire, all Asia will be Russified, and Russia will become a menace to Europe and the world."

Fifty Years Ago
January 19, 1929

PARIS — Ignace Paderewski, pianist and statesman, yesterday continued a third role, that of philanthropist, when he left Paris on a series of concerts throughout France to raise funds for war widows and orphans. Paderewski was approached by many reporters as he boarded his train but declined an interview, saying: "I am too much a Parisian to be interviewed. You might just as well go and interview all the other millions in the city." On his return, the world-famous pianist may give a concert here. Paderewski was briefly head of Poland 10 years ago.



Iran Reporting: A Critique — I

By William A. Dorman and Ehsan Omeed

NEW YORK — More than 6,000 refugees, some of whom were wounded, poured into Austria today. They came as Soviet tank forces crushed the resistance of the Freedom Fighters in western Hungary.

Paul Hofmann dispatch in The New York Times, Nov. 5, 1956.

The Shah of Iran postponed a trip to Eastern Europe today and took command of troops acting to break up demonstrations by thousands of Moslem extremists.

Associated Press dispatch in The New York Times, May 12, 1978.

How does one distinguish between Freedom Fighters and religious extremists? Is it by the degree of repression or freedom present in their society? By the presence there of foreign advisors, technicians, or troops? Or by the existence or absence of peaceful means for social change?

U.S. correspondents and editors might ask themselves these questions as they consider their coverage of the present revolt in Iran. The parallel between that country's crisis and the Hungarian uprising may not be exact, but it is close enough to raise these questions and to compel an answer. For by and large the U.S. news media routinely have characterized the Iranian conflict as the work of turbulent religious zealots in league with opportunistic Marxists, rather than — as they might have — the reaction of people outraged by a repressive regime. By doing so the press has helped to misinform U.S. public opinion and narrow the range of debate on this bellwether foreign-policy crisis.

Harsh Assessment

This is a harsh assessment of press performance, but it is one arrived at after a careful study of U.S. wire service, newspaper, and major daily newspaper coverage appearing since the current crisis began in January, 1978. A story in the Los Angeles Times of Sept. 10 typifies the themes found throughout most U.S. press coverage of the conflict, until the shah imposed a military government on the country in November and the sheer weight of events prompted second thoughts about his regime.

"Much of the recent rioting has grown from demonstrations called by religious extremists opposed to the shah's attempt to Westernize this oil-rich, anti-Communist nation and to loosen the traditionally firm grip of the Moslem clergy."

Nearly all press accounts of the demonstrations from January to mid-November of 1978 dwell on the theme that reactionary religious forces, with the help of leftists, were pitted against a determined shah attempting to drag his backward and stubborn people into the 20th century; subsequent reporting has only tentatively begun to revise this interpretation. From the point of view of beleaguered Iranian dissidents, such coverage has misinterpreted and oversimplified their motives; more important, it has denied them the legitimacy they believe their cause deserves. The possibility that a fight for freedom is being distorted by the press is cause for concern under any circumstances. It is even more alarming if the U.S. public is being misinformed about a country so involved with U.S. fortunes as Iran.

After comparing hundreds of dispatches dating from the beginning of the present crisis, it seems clear to understand the opposition to the shah's modernization plan that is the key to their overall failure to explain what is going on in

Iran. This failure to comprehend why reasonable people who are neither religious zealots nor Marxists might object to the shah's brand of modernization has, in turn, been caused by the reporters' cultural narrowness and ideological entrenchment from the values of Iranian society.

Started in 1963

Began in 1963 under the banner "White Revolution" (white for bloodless), Iran's modernization drive has since been renamed the "Shah-People Revolution." On the surface — which is where most of the U.S. press has stopped — the White Revolution had many features attractive to the Western mind conditioned to believe that modernization, enforced or not, necessarily represents progress. The shah's stated objectives included land reform, industrialization, military security, political stability and liberalization, participatory capitalism, and mass education. The plan would also have led to the emancipation of women and, not incidentally, to the secularization of the state.

Before the current round of demonstrations began in January, 1978, most U.S. coverage centered on the modernization plan, arms sales to the shah, and Iran's role in the politics of oil. Very little was said about the country's internal political situation or the history of the shah's regime. Writers were usually content to assert that Iran was an island of stability in the troubled waters of the Near and Middle East, to convey a "peace-within-a-storm" sense of Iran's oil wealth, to describe the economic inefficiencies of the modernization program, and to present a view of the shah as a man with a dream. As Jack Foisie wrote in the Los Angeles Times on December 21, 1975:

"The Shah of Iran is a man in a hurry. Before he dies he wants to create a modern nation, with major power influence, and a worldly and prosperous citizenry. . . . [G]iven that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi is 56 . . . and has absolute sway over his country's development and oil wells that produce almost \$20 billion in revenue yearly, his goals may be within reach. In fact, if money could do it alone, Iran would be well on its way to another golden era, similar to the one of 2,500 years ago when Persian kings were paid tribute by vassals from Europe, Africa and Asia."

Dig Deeper

The press, for all its interests in the gold-rush aspects of Iran's economy, failed to question the appropriateness of the shah's version of economic development and to investigate his assertions that major parts of the program had been a success. The shah's land reform program, for example, was frequently cited as evidence of his progressiveness, but it was rarely reported in detail. The resulting misapprehension of the intent and success of this program has become structured into recent reporting of the Iranian crisis, to the point of becoming a recognizable journalistic incantation. "Moslems of the dominant Shiite sect," reported the Associated Press last Oct. 29 in this vein, "are opposed to the shah's efforts to modernize . . . by granting more freedom to women and redistributing church lands."

Had reporters dug more deeply into the question of land reform, they might have discovered that the shah's program, which lasted roughly from 1962 to 1967, was an attempt to widen his political base in rural areas among the peasantry

and to diminish the influence of large landowners, the shah's once and future political competitors. The large landowners got to keep between 75 and 375 acres, depending on the size of their original holdings, and it was always the best land. What little confiscation there was convinced the landlords to shift their capital from agriculture to the new industrial sector of the economy, effectively ending their sway over the villages, just as the shah had intended.

Dust Settled

When the dust settled, however, only about 10 percent of the peasant population had benefited from land reform, leaving 10 million peasants with no land or less than 10 acres of poor land, in a country where 15 acres are necessary for family subsistence.

Many of these peasant families were forced off the land and into the cities, and soon the country's agricultural production fell drastically. Under what the shah calls land reform, large private holdings were reduced by 9 percent and state-owned holdings by 1 percent, small peasant properties increased by 10 percent, and religious holdings remained virtually unchanged. No major shifts in land ownership occurred, but today Iran must import about 50 percent of its food staples because of the agricultural chaos that ensued. This was a political program that succeeded, but an economic and social program that failed.

Despite this historical record, the press persists in citing the land-reform program as evidence of the shah's desire to modernize and liberalize his country. It is a record the press also ignores when it repeats — as Nicholas Gage did in The New York Times of May 18, 1978 — the shah's claim that a major reason for the present uprisings is resentment over confiscated lands: "Khomeini [the Shiite spiritual leader] . . . has been in exile since 1963, when he launched a nationwide drive against the shah following the introduction of land reform and other modernization measures that he opposed."

The simple fact is that opposition to the shah's land reform is not an issue for the Iranian resistance movement — religious or secular — and it never has been, largely because no significant amount of land has been redistributed. What the religious leaders have objected to is the administration of endowed lands. In Iran, land is often donated by families and individuals to various religious foundations named after Shiite emams, or saints. (Shi'a is the principal Islamic sect in the country.) The foundations have always been controlled and administered by the government. With the beginning of modernization, however, de facto administration passed from the hands of bureaucrats to the SAVAK (Iranian secret police), which began to use the foundations' resources for political purposes by rewarding religious supporters of the shah and withholding financial assistance from critics. It is this abuse that anti-shah critics object to; but even so it is not a major issue.

William A. Dorman is chairman of the Journalism Department, California State University at Sacramento. Ehsan Omeed is a pseudonym of an Iranian-born professor of political science, who teaches at a U.S. university. This is the first of two articles excerpted by the International Herald Tribune from their report that appeared in the Columbia Journalism Review.

Is Policy on Jews Askew in Moscow?

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — More than 30,000 Soviet Jews received permission to leave their country last year, putting 1978 in second place, after the record year of 1973, when the Kremlin's clemency was bestowed on 35,000 Jews.

The number of persons waiting for an exit visa also increased in the Soviet Union. More than 140,000 Soviet Jews last year asked for a visa — an invitation from Israel, which is the basic document for establishing an exit visa request file at the Emigration Office of the Soviet Interior Ministry — compared to 71,000 in 1977.

The sudden increase was a surprise in Jerusalem and in Washington. The number of Jewish emigrants has not topped 20,000 a year since 1973 and even fell to 13,000 in 1975.

Not Astonishing

However, the new exodus is neither as astonishing nor as incomprehensible as certain diplomats would have it believed. Although a study of the internal Soviet situation sheds no light on the Kremlin about face concerning its Jews, the new policy becomes clear and takes a very logical place in the context of Soviet international policy, particularly its policy toward the United States. Moscow's curious generosity is not so much aimed at soothing hearts in Israel — much less at home — as in placating minds in the United States.

In 1973 — the record emigration year — the U.S. Congress was bent on adding to the foreign trade bill an amendment proposed by Sen. Henry Jackson, Sen. Adlai Stevenson and Rep. Charles Vanik. That amendment linked the attribution of the most-favored-nation clause to the Soviet Union to liberalization by the Kremlin of its particularly harsh emigration procedures.

The emigration record reached that year was not surprising (despite the Yom Kippur war) because Moscow very clearly sought to influence the Congress and prevent it from voting the Jackson amendment to the trade bill. This year's high rate of emigration is a new Soviet attempt to have the Congress repeal the 1973 amendment.

Soviet-U.S. trade is currently at a very mediocre level of \$2 billion a year. The 28 U.S. investment proposals suggested by the Soviet Union within the framework of the next 5-year plan — and which include such divers activities as setting up a factory to manufacture blue jeans, the creation of a giant iron-and-steel complex, and the modernization of the ancient Moskvitch automobile plant — would involve about \$15 billion.

Not Able

U.S. investors are willing, but not able, the U.S. government cred its required for such investments may not — because of the Jackson amendment — be more than \$300 million a year. "Just enough for peanuts," according to Henry Kissinger.

The Kremlin's Jewish offensive is not a bolt from the blue. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has received several congressional delegations within the last few months. In October, Sen. Edward Kennedy submitted to the Soviet leader a list of 18 special cases (Prof. Vyomyn Levitch, number one on the list, has already left the Soviet Union — as have others on the roll). In November, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, gave Mr. Brezhnev a list of 250 Soviet Jews who had been refused exit visas and many have since left.

Another delegation, headed by Sen. Howard Baker, has just returned from Moscow, where it conferred with nine Jewish militants who represented a large number of candidates for emigration.

Recently, the deputy minister of foreign trade, Mikhail Kuzmin, declared to 400 visiting U.S. businessmen in Moscow that it was very important "to do away with discriminatory curbs on trade with the U.S.S.R." And insisted that the Soviet Union must have "the same favorable status as the other trade partners of the United States."

Results

This campaign got results. Rep. Vanik, who co-authored the restrictive amendment, has just declared that in the last few months, "Moscow has made some real progress in the field of emigration" and because of that, Congress may well decide to attribute the most-favored-nation clause to the Soviet Union. "If emigration continues at the present rate, I am sure that Congress will vote" for the clause, he said.

Rep. Vanik's declaration was not made public in Moscow, but well noted in the Kremlin; all the more, since Washington was preparing to give China most-favored-nation status.

Moscow can think of nothing more unpleasant than to see Peking receiving U.S. trade facilities before

it does. The Kremlin, namely was advised of the State Department's declaration (made in secret) that "Open MFN" would affect both the Soviet Union and China and both at the same time. Nevertheless, Mr. Vanik knows that China has no exit problems and thus, is not in the office of Zbigniew Brzezinski, right next to Mr. Carter's Office, there is more of a pro-Soviet sentiment than one in favor of Soviet Union.

Furthermore, the whole issue of the Jackson amendment will be high up on the agenda during Teng Hsiao-peng's coming visit to Washington, summer. Mr. Teng visited just before China and Japan's trade agreement in which most-favored-nation status was of the principal items of accord.

Trump Card

The Jewish trump card is being used to improve the atmosphere toward Moscow Congress. Particularly to soft the bloc of congressmen pre to vote against the ratification SALT accord with a nation human rights — especially that to emigrate — are practically instant.

Moscow's Jewish solute however, only for export. The authorities have made that very at home. Just as a growing number of Soviet Jews arrived at the na transfer point, the leaders Jewish movement in the Soviet Union were being sentenced to terms in the Gulag (A Shcharansky, 13 years) or a (Vladimir Slepak and Ida N. yadmir in Siberia) and the Semitic campaign has grown unprecedented proportions.

A new book denouncing "Zionism" and the acts of "Zionism" has just been published in Moscow. The book — of several tens of thousands of have been printed — is the work of "a team of reses headed by the Academician Mitine." The academician is and this, for the Kremlin, posed to be a proof of impart

The academician's team searchers declare, within the jective impartiality, "Zionism" and "anti-Semitism" and is "a reactionary and racist gy."

Racist Concept

Another "intellectual," Skurlatov, adds in his book, "ism and Apartheid," that "it is concept of Judaism was a to type for European racism." No fewer than 50 books type have appeared in the Union within the last three years. In great numbers, additional there have been in able articles in the press and television programs who have been to translate into a language the results of these tific studies.

The London Institute of Affairs has just published a phlet made up only of from anti-Semitic articles recently by the Soviet pi makes for extraordinary read. Among those quoted in the Valery Emelianov has a doct political science, is labeled "eminent specialist" in the question. In a long moner others on the roll). In November, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, gave Mr. Brezhnev a list of 250 Soviet Jews who had been refused exit visas and many have since left.

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Influence

The Emelianov publication certainly has to have an influence on the Soviet and particularly in the States. For beyond his "it call" pronouncements, Em courageously denounces the pal agents of this Judeo-N plot.

These, the Soviet intel says, are President Carter (a ber of B'nai B'rith), Ambassador the UN Andrew Young, Sen. eddy, Ambassador to the Union, Malcolm X, Sen. Sator, Ribicoff and Sen. Javis, as well as Secretary of State Vance, Mr. Brzezinski, Secretary James Schlesinger married to Jewish women; ing to Emelianov president Jody Powell, whose mother well-known Zionist, and ma en.

Obviously, there's som wrong somewhere. Is it that, the Kremlin's patented crack putting in too much over the there a serious lack of coordi in Moscow?

The London Stage

'Da' Is a Moving Drama of Family Life

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 18 (IHT) — Hugh Leonard is a witty Irish playwright whose work, for the most part, has been inexplicably successful on the London stage. English managements have come, just as inexplicably, that work is too Irish, for he is using the least parochial of dramatics.

When his setting is specifically Irish, as in his marvellously successful "The Patrick Pearse Motel," the only successful political play, his theme is still a universal — the triumph of trash and the over traditional virtues and trivialization of a heroic past by modern commercial society.

Even in his unabashedly autobiographical play "Da," in revival at Greenwich Theater, his concerns and beyond a personal exorcism of the ignorant spirit of his father. There will be few who identify with his hero trying to come to terms with his past and in peace with the memory of dead parents.

The play owes its present production to its current U.S. success. It opened last year Off Broadway and quickly moved to Broadway, winning most of the awards as the best play of the season. It was first staged in 1977 at the pub-theater of the King's Head in Islington without attracting much attention. Perhaps this time around, its excellence will be widely recognized. It is a gentle, moving and funny play of the emotional mischief of family life. Charlie, a middle-aged Irishman, returns home from England for the funeral of his father. It is a play of memory as Charlie remembers the man — usually foolish, invincibly ignorant and both ingratiating and bloody-minded — his father was.

Da, a gardener full of forelock-touching humility to his employers, who lavished greater affection on the roses than their servants, was not even Charlie's real father. The boy was illegitimate and adopted. But the bond between them, formed when Charlie was small enough to love indiscriminately, cannot be broken. Charlie burns all

the pitiful impediments of his father's life, but the old man lives on in his head.

Leonard ruefully evokes the narrow horizons of small-town life. As a boy, Charlie asks his father: "Will I go to Naples when I grow up?" and receives the reassuring answer, "Not a fear of it. We won't let you." It is the fear of the unknown that marks Charlie's father and his fierce mother and his boyhood friend who remained behind and stays stuck in emotional adolescence. What gives the play its emotional charge is not nostalgia but the realization that Charlie, although he has escaped to a wider world, still drags his old home around with him, as a snail his shell.

The play deserves a better production than it receives at Greenwich. Bernard Cusshaw's skeletal set allows the claustrophobic atmosphere to leak away and the acting, although never less than adequate, is not inspired. Tony Doyle successfully suggests the ambivalent emotions of Charlie now, as does Mike McCabe of Charlie then.

but the performances tend to be somewhat muted for the auditorium.

Obviously, Leonard happily survived a sometimes-difficult childhood. Mary Barnes was not so fortunate. Her early experiences and the conflicting demands made upon her left her confused and unbalanced, in a condition that might be diagnosed as schizophrenic.

She was lucky enough to find psychotherapists who did not label people. She met R.D. Laing and went to live in the community he founded at Kingsley Hall in the mid-1960s.

There she was able to grow up again, acted out her birth and babyhood and, at the end of a terrifying journey of self-discovery, emerged as an adult personality.

Her book "Mary Barnes: Two Accounts of a Journey Through Madness," written with American psychotherapist Joseph Berke, forms the basis of David Edgar's play "Mary Barnes" at the Royal Court Theater.

Edgar treats the book as a period piece, as part of the euphoric 1960s, when it seemed possible to create viable alternative societies, but with respect for its achievements. This distancing gives a welcome ironic edge, a saving humor to the rawness of the basic emotions with which it deals.

There are a few moments of obvious manipulation, particularly toward the end, in meetings between Mary Barnes and her brother, who was diagnosed a schizophrenic. Given drugs and electric-shock therapy, the contrast between her zombie-like brother and the warmly impulsive and open Mary is heavy-handed.

The acting of Patti Love as Mary and Simon Callow as her psychotherapist is of the sort we tend sometimes to take for granted, for it seems so natural, easy and open. Yet their performances — and, indeed those of all the cast — are superb in their realism.

It is a style of acting that has emerged from fringe theater, from highly disciplined ensemble playing, and it is one of the great strengths of English theater. It is good that it, and writers such as Edgar, are becoming part of the mainstream. Both the acting and the writing have, in general, an honesty, a refusal to avoid the unpalatable.

Edgar makes clear and moving not only Mary's rebirth through her refusal to avoid the pain in her life and her insistence on living through her suffering, but also the great personal cost to others of guiding her on her journey.



Patti Love as Mary in "Mary Barnes."

Sharps and Flats

CANNES — MIDEEM, the international record and music-publishing association, is holding its 13th annual convention through Jan. 25 at the Palais des Festivals. While more than 5,000 delegates from 40 countries, representing major recording and music-publishing firms, will discuss contracts, copyrights, royalties and company-artist relationships, and wheel and deal, a varied entertainment program will be offered every evening. Scheduled to appear are Al Jarreau, Chuck Mangione, the Pointer Sisters, Sylvie Vartan, Jean-Michel Jarre, Nana Mouskouri, Michel Sardou, Julien Clerc, Claude Bolling and the Oak Ridge Boys. There will also be a screening of the "Wiz," the all-black remake of "The Wizard of Oz" starring Diana Ross as Dorothy.

Wizard of Oz starring Diana Ross as Dorothy.

The sound-track album of "Saturday Night Fever," featuring the Bee Gees and other artists, was Britain's most popular album of 1978, according to the trade paper Melody Maker.

—FRANK VAN BRADLE

Nixon Book in German

COLOGNE, Jan. 18 (UPI) — Eilenberg Publishers of Cologne has purchased German-language rights to former President Richard Nixon's memoirs and plans to publish a slightly condensed version in August.

Music

Singer Sylvia Syms: The Song as a Play

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 18 (IHT) — She's tiny. Just five feet. When she makes her entrance at Country Cousin in Chelsea (her first visit to London in 12 years) you might not see her at all were she not — well, round.

She begins not with the conventional razzmatazz up-tempo opener, but with the thoughtful Ogden Nash/Kurt Weill "Speak Low," and you know immediately what she's into: words, lyrics, characterization.

It's Sylvia Syms, who enjoys the distinction — or is it a stigma? — of being known as "a singers' singer." Like being "a musicians' musician," it means that you are respected, admired and even imitated by those with the knack of translating your art and insights into the vernacular of superstardom.

Others similarly distinguished — or stigmatized — come readily to mind: Mabel Mercer, Mel Tormé, Fred Astaire, Betty Carter. Among their admirers are the Frank Sinatras, Ella Fitzgeralds and Tony Bennetts of this world, themselves greatly admired in turn — and doubtless envied — by the "singers' singers."

Sylvia Syms, as she tells you from the stage, and later at her modest suite at the Gloucester Hotel, is doing no more than following in the footsteps of her own childhood idols: Billie Holiday and Mildred Bailey. They, too, were "singers' singers," more widely known and admired today than when they were alive and singing.

"My Little Girl"

Billie called Sylvia "my little girl," and it was Sylvia who placed the first white gardenia in Billie's hair, grabbed from a cigarette girl when Lady Day burned her hair with a hot comb. Mildred, who also had a weight problem, used to call her "my little sister."

Their use of the adjective "little" for Sylvia was inspired not only by her size, but by her age. She was 15 when she took to sneaking out through a window of her parents' New York home to explore the forbidden (for children) delights of 52d Street when that was "the street that never slept." Kindly doormen, sympathetic hat-check girls and the artists themselves conspired to smuggle her into areas where minors were not allowed. Of Billie Holiday, Sylvia says today: "She was my mentor. I was her groupie."

A Fats Waller medley prompts her to tell how it was Billie Holiday who took her from Barney Josephson's Cafe Society downtown to meet "Mr. Waller" in Harlem shortly before his death, and to hear him sing the songs she now sings at Country Cousin and other supper clubs around the world.

Sylvia Syms will be at the Country Cousin in London through Jan. 21.



Sylvia Syms: A singers' singer.

among them "Ain't Misbehavin'," and "Honeysuckle Rose," both swung as befits a child born of the swing era.

As with most "singers' singers," there's more to her singing than carrying — or belting — a tune, and there's a reason for it beyond what she learned from Billie Holiday and Mildred Bailey. She has spent as much time in the theater as in the clubs, mostly in supporting roles, beginning with Mac West in "Diamond Lil," and continuing with Judy Holliday in "Dream Girl," June Havoc in "Rain," and Al Pacino in "Camino Real."

"I like to think of a song," she says, "as a one-act play. It has three parts: the establishment of a character, the setting out and development of a situation, and, finally, a resolution. It should give you a bit of remembrance, a bit of humor — and hope."

So she's "a singers' singer," born, as a friend has put it, "to be heard on Channel 13 [New York's public-television station]." But there are compensations. She says: "I'm glad in a way that I overcame a superstar, because I don't have to worry about topping what I did yesterday."

'Three Sisters' Is (zzzz) Sleeper

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ARIS, Jan. 18 (IHT) — Olga, Masha and Irina, the protagonists of Chekhov's "Three Sisters," have new quarters in Lucianille's soporific production at Theatre de la Ville.

They no longer inhabit a ramshackle frame house of a provincial squire town in the 1890s, as now reside in surroundings that look like a cross between the Peacock Alley of the old idiom. The marble halls in which they dwell are so resplendently serial that one expects Czar Nicholas II to come on at any moment and open a court ball. This topography of Radu and Miruna uzescu delights the eye and is actually lovely during a snowfall, would be ideal for a sumptuous val of the Oscar Straus operetta regal intrigue, "A Waltz in Vienna."

Stanislavsky created the role of the sensitive, high-minded army officer and enacted it from 1901 until 1928, when he was stricken by heart attack as he played it. It is a rewarding part but demands deep study and a mastery of subtle nuances. Michel Auclair sails through it rather indifferently, as though he were a British drawing-room comedian in hussar uniform.

Marthe Keller, a screen actress

dream. Though the text overflows with incidents of clashing emotions, Pinielle has been unable to endow them with either a sense of any reality or a semblance of order. The production is a meandering, sprawling one, and at times it seems as though bits from different plays were being simultaneously performed. The directorial innovations — such as the deceased father's portrait enlarged to cinematic proportions on a back curtain at the start and the ghostly sight of Vershinin on a white horse before he makes his entrance — distort the already-confused stage traffic.

Erratic Acting

The acting is similarly erratic. Everyone has apparently been left to his — or her — personal devices, and the result is histrionic cacophony.

Dr. Franz Schafhanek, director of the Vienna English Theater, has been honored by the British government for his work in bringing the English drama to the continent. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire by Ambassador Hugh Morgan at a ceremony in Vienna on Jan. 15.

of pleasing face and lithe figure, is the neurotic Masha who wears black because she is in mourning for her lost life. Cast in Chekhov, Miss Keller meets the challenge with such an excess of embroidering gestures and flouncing affectations that she suggests a stock-company tragedy queen of the period rather than the desolate Masha.

Sabine Haudepin as Irina and Nelly Bongaud as Olga are acceptable, though evidently not of the same family, and Nathalie Baye is helpful as the vulgar sister-in-law. The best performances are those of Etienne Bierry as the happy-go-lucky old army doctor, a fragment of needed comic relief; Georges Wod as the high-school-professor husband; and Roland Bertin as the brother who mortgages the inherited house and makes impossible the escape to Moscow of his yearning sisters.

Dr. Franz Schafhanek, director of the Vienna English Theater, has been honored by the British government for his work in bringing the English drama to the continent. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire by Ambassador Hugh Morgan at a ceremony in Vienna on Jan. 15.

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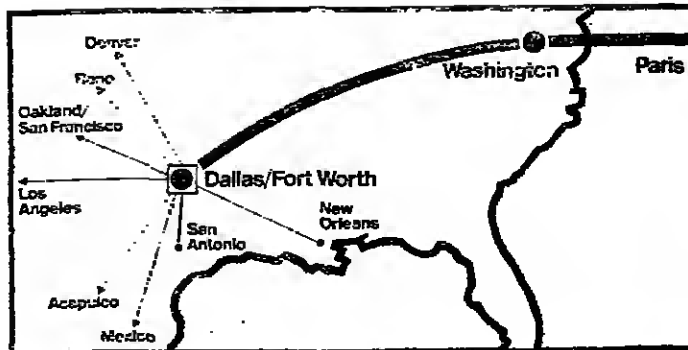
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Economic Growth Strong

GNP Rises 6.1%

In Final Quarter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI) — The nation's economy turned in a surprisingly strong performance during the final three months of 1978 but inflation also speeded up, the government reported today.

The robust fourth-quarter growth rate of 6.1 percent in the gross national product, the output of the nation's goods and services, virtually eliminated any possibility of a recession during the first half of 1979. It also may force the administration to boost its 1979 growth projection, currently about 2.5 percent.

Real growth, eliminating the distortion due to inflation, during the final quarter last year, was paced by strong consumer spending — was sharply higher than the feeble 2.6 percent in the third quarter. Economic expansion for all of 1978 was 3.9 percent, almost exactly on target with the administration's most optimistic projection.

Wall Street Prices Gain; M-1 Declines \$2.8 Billion

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (Reuters) — A steady stream of good fourth quarter earnings reports and strong economic growth in the December quarter gave New York Stock Exchange prices a lift in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.94 in 839.14 and advancing issues led declines 908 to 536 on unchanged volume of 25.31 million shares.

One analyst noted that many economists believe a delayed recession, which today's GNP report may indicate, increases the risk of higher inflation and interest rates. But he added that "the other side" of that equation is higher corporate profits.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the nation's basic M-1 money supply fell \$2.8 billion in the Jan. 10 reporting week while the broader M-2 was off \$3.4 billion. The new M-1 plus was unavailable. For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged \$360.9 billion, a 1.1-percent rate of decline from 13 weeks ago. M-2 averaged \$871.7 billion in the four weeks, a 3-percent rate of increase in the statistical quarter.

The Fed also reported there were substantial revisions in the aggregates for the Jan. 3 week "based on new information which became available after the original release date." It said M-1 was revised upward by \$1.7 billion, M-1 plus by \$1.7 billion and M-2 by \$2.1 billion.

NVF Co. topped the active list and was also the biggest percentage gainer, rising 1 1/2 to 10. Its 86-percent-owned Sharon Steel unit owns a big stake in UV Industries, which plans to liquidate. UV did not trade today but rose nearly three points yesterday.

American Stock Exchange prices rose in moderately active trading with the index up 1.20 to 160.70 and the average price per share ahead 10 cents.

Miller Declares 'Unconditional War' Against Dread Threat of Inflation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (Reuters) — Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller said today that 1979 "will begin an unconditional war against the dread threat of inflation." He told the Women's National Democratic Club the Fed is determined to maintain a moderate stance in fighting inflation and feels the economy is remarkably balanced.

He said consumer credit demand is stronger than the Fed would have liked, but it is not excessive. He added inventories are in extremely good control.

Mr. Miller said 1979 will be "a

year of discipline, a year of austerity," and said the Fed will do what it must to fight inflation but is determined to avoid "fanatical things" which might lead to a recession. He said there is no evidence that a recession at this time would help fight inflation.

He said controlling inflation is essential in establishing a strong and stable dollar. He noted that the dollar's decline last year added about 1 percent to the inflation rate, or some \$15-to-\$16 billion to consumer costs and said the decline in the dollar has become a threat to Americans' individual well-being.

Bundesbank Moves to Drain Liquidity

By John Fichn

FANKFURT, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ) — The Bundesbank tightened credit conditions today by raising the base rate a half-point to 4 percent effective tomorrow and by imposing minimum reserve requirements of 5 percent starting in February. The aim is to mop up 3 billion Deutsche marks of excess liquidity, the move, unexpected in bank circles, was immediately criticized by Finance Ministry state secretary Manfred Lahnstein, who said that for "external and domestic economic reasons," Bonn did not agree with the move.

Lahnstein Let Firms Raise Cash Abroad

CAPITAL GAIN RESEARCH

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ) — A change in the regulation relating long-term capital imports make it possible for a larger number of Dutch companies to go abroad.

Until now, only a handful of multinationals have been able to avail themselves of foreign capital markets, mainly through subsidiaries based in countries outside the Netherlands. The new regulation, announced today, represents a change in a central bank regulation on foreign borrowing which has been in effect since 1945.

The regulation "could be justified as long as Holland maintained a surplus in its balance of payments," one banking source said.

But with the government forcing a deficit of one-to-two billion guilders in its balance of payments for 1978 — the first in seven years — it is "quite normal" for the central bank to want to make a "allowance" to allow companies to go abroad, a source indicated.

Borrowing Conditions

The central bank said it would retain applications from domestic enterprises for permission to obtain long-term loans from non-resident denominated either in guilders or in foreign currency.

But maturity must be at least 10 years, with repayment effected by means of at least five equal annual payments, whether or not preceded by a repayment-free period. Early repayment will be allowed if the rate of interest must be lowered. No periodic adjustment to floating market conditions will be allowed.

The bank also ruled out issuing debt certificates.

U.K. Output Rises 0.8%

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ) — Britain's industrial output rose 0.8 percent in November from the previous month and was up 4.4 percent from a year earlier, the statistical office reported today.

The production index for all industries rose to 110.1 percent of the average from a restated 109.2 percent in October. The index is seasonally adjusted but the November figures are provisional. In interpreting the data, the office said that underlying level of industrial activity changed little in November compared with the previous six months, if broad allowances were made for losses of output attributable to industrial disputes in the industry.

During the three-month period ended November, industrial output down 1.5 percent compared with the preceding three-month period, the office said.

Consumer spending, meanwhile, by 0.25 percent, seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 1978, it reported today. The office said the third quarter was up 6.3 percent from a year earlier, the office also reported.

The slight drop reflects a rebound from the high third-quarter 1, which benefited from the effects of income tax cuts and increased social security payments, spokesman said. The consumer spending figures are preliminary estimates and are revalued at 1975 prices.

EC Seeks Standard Company Reports

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ) — Common Market commission seeking legislation to require all companies listed on any member's stock exchange to report financial information twice a year, it reported today.

The commission did not disclose exact nature of the information needed to be disclosed, but it did say that companies should disclose financial data in tabular form and an explanation that would allow investors to understand the significance of the information.

Viking Resources International N.V.

N.A.V. as of 31-12-78 \$23.12 (D.Fs. 45.58)

INFORMATION: Larsson, Helsing and Pearson N.V., Harmsgat 214, Amsterdam.

American Express Bid Heating Up

American Express has sued McGraw-Hill and its chairman, Harold McGraw Jr., charging them with violations of federal and state securities laws. It also is charging McGraw-Hill, its chairman, and members of management and the board with disseminating "false and misleading statements designed to induce McGraw shareholders to reject" Amex's proposal to acquire McGraw-Hill for \$34 a share. Amex seeks "immediate corrective action" by McGraw-Hill. The complaint charges that Harold McGraw and others at the company formed a group for the purpose of using their stock holdings in the company to "obstruct and defeat" Amex's proposal and failed to make required filings under federal and state law for such actions. Amex also is requesting an injunction barring the group from making further public statements in opposition to the offer until they have complied with applicable legal requirements.

Toshiba Raises Profit Forecast

Toshiba has revised upwards its forecast of net profit for the March 31 fiscal year to about 19 billion yen (about \$96.5 million) from the 14-to-15 billion yen estimated in October. It also expects earnings of about 1.23 trillion yen compared with 1.22 trillion. The company, which manufactures heavy-duty electrical equipment and consumer products, plans

to increase its dividend for the year to six yen per share from the five yen paid last year, when it reported net profit of \$3.92 billion on sales of 1.06 trillion yen. It attributes the improved outlook to efforts to cut production costs and a rise in the operational rate, reducing fixed costs. Its operational rate has now risen to 95 percent from an average 85 percent last year due to increased orders, mainly from the electric-power industry following increased government spending for public works.

GHH Net 'Satisfactory' for Year

Gutehoffnungsbuerie (GHH), reporting the group's consolidated net earnings rose in 1978 to 113.28 million Deutsche marks in the June 30 year from 112.39 million DM the preceding year, indicates the current year is expected to produce similar, "satisfactory" results. Management board chairman Manfred Lennings adds that shareholders could expect an "appropriate" dividend. For its last business year, GHH, an industrial and transportation equipment company, is offering shareholders an unchanged dividend of 6 DM a share. Consolidated sales in fiscal 1978 rose 2.8 percent to 12.4 billion DM while order inflow increased 0.3 percent to 13.47 billion DM. Mr. Lennings says that in the first five months of the current business year, sales rose about 4.5 percent to 4.6 billion DM while the order inflow was off about 5.7 percent to 4.9 billion DM.

U.S. Company Earnings Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Alcoa *			
Revenue.....	1,090	831.40	1977
Profits.....	100.26	44.78	1978
Per Share.....	2.85	1.27	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	4,070	3,430	1977
Profits.....	312.72	195.20	1978
Per Share.....	8.90	5.58	1979
* The quarterly dividend has been increased to 60 cents from 50 cents a share, payable Feb. 25, record Feb. 2			
American Express			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	1,090	928.80	1977
Profits.....	79.73	69.15	1978
Per Share.....	1.12	0.96	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	4,080	3,450	1977
Profits.....	307.97	262.12	1978
Per Share.....	4.31	3.65	1979
American Motors			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	715.00	559.00	1977
Profits.....	26.20	1.90	1978
Per Share.....	0.86	0.06	1979
Bankers Trust N.Y.			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Oper. Net.....	21.60	19.30	1977
Per Share.....	1.71	1.58	1978
Net Income.....	21.70	18.30	1979
Per Share.....	1.71	1.48	1977
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Oper. Net.....	82.50	60.40	1977
Per Share.....	6.47	4.95	1978
Net Income.....	81.80	60.10	1979
Per Share.....	6.40	4.91	1977
Champion International			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	875.70	769.60	1977
Profits.....	47.16	43.64	1978
Per Share.....	0.91	0.87	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	3,480	3,130	1977
Profits.....	203.74	161.55	1978
Per Share.....	4.05	3.21	1979
Commonwealth Edison			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	597.70	523.40	1977
Profits.....	51.19	44.04	1978
Per Share.....	0.68	0.63	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	2,440	2,090	1977
Profits.....	254.05	192.67	1978
Per Share.....	3.30	2.86	1979
Imperial Corp. of America			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	130.70	111.00	1977
Profits.....	19.50	15.60	1978
Per Share.....	1.41	1.14	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	490.00	411.00	1977
Profits.....	69.00	56.00	1978
Per Share.....	4.96	4.10	1979
Int'l Minerals & Chemicals			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	347.80	313.60	1977
Profits.....	27.90	27.80	1978
Per Share.....	1.56	1.53	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	662.80	624.60	1977
Profits.....	51.60	58.60	1978
Per Share.....	2.87	3.23	1979
Owens-Corning Fiberglass			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	541.30	439.10	1977
Profits.....	37.62	35.84	1978
Per Share.....	1.24	1.19	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	1,900	1,500	1977
Profits.....	130.24	112.51	1978
Per Share.....	4.30	3.74	1979
Pacific Gas & Electric *			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	1,040	894.00	1977
Profits.....	118.86	65.99	1978
Per Share.....	0.96	0.73	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	3,430	3,500	1977
Profits.....	318.24	282.39	1978
Per Share.....	3.20	3.15	1979
* The quarterly dividend has been raised to 58 cents from 54 cents a share, payable Apr. 16.			
Public Service Electric & Gas			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	585.10	531.00	1977
Profits.....	55.86	47.76	1978
Per Share.....	0.69	0.61	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	2,230	2,030	1977
Profits.....	228.78	214.24	1978
Per Share.....	2.95	2.86	1979
Ralston Purina			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	1,100	955.10	1977
Profits.....	43.90	43.20	1978
Per Share.....	0.41	0.40	1979
RCA			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	851.70	655.90	1977
Profits.....	75.20	65.20	1978
Per Share.....	0.99	0.86	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	6,650	5,920	1977
Profits.....	278.40	247.00	1978
Per Share.....	3.65	3.23	1979
Roadway Express			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	323.90	266.80	1977
Profits.....	19.82	16.13	1978
Per Share.....	0.97	0.79	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	985.00	802.00	1977
Profits.....	56.90	46.64	1978
Per Share.....	2.78	2.28	1979
Reynolds Metals			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	773.00	580.30	1977
Profits.....	38.10	23.30	1978
Per Share.....	1.99	1.20	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	2,820	2,350	1977
Profits.....	117.80	96.30	1978
Per Share.....	6.11	4.61	1979
Rockwell International			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	1,510	1,320	1977
Profits.....	64.70	41.70	1978
Per Share.....	1.83	1.19	1979
SCM			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	430.20	359.50	1977
Profits.....	11.30	7.00	1978
Per Share.....	1.20	0.75	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	844.00	724.90	1977
Profits.....	21.70	17.30	1978
Per Share.....	2.32	1.85	1979
Santa Fe Industries			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	571.90	482.90	1977
Profits.....	50.33	38.44	1978
Per Share.....	1.81	1.41	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	2,100	1,850	1977
Profits.....	165.25	158.48	1978
Per Share.....	5.96	5.92	1979
Seaboard Coast Line Ind.			
4th Quarter	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	512.80	463.30	1977
Profits.....	31.05	33.65	1978
Per Share.....	2.13	2.30	1979
Year.....	1977	1978	1979
Revenue.....	1,900	1,750	1977
Profits.....	67.67	102.35	1978
Per Share.....	4.64	7.02	1979

Swiss Surplus Rises in Month

BERN, Jan. 18 (Reuters) — Switzerland's trade surplus rose to 284.2 million francs (about \$170 million) in December from 5.3 million francs in November, but was below the 491.7-million-franc surplus a year earlier, the Federal Customs office said today.

December imports rose to 3.39 billion francs from 3.75 billion the previous month and compared with 3.54 billion a year earlier while exports were 3.67 billion against 3.76 billion and 4.03 billion respectively.

For 1978, the country had a trade deficit of 520.6 million francs compared with 1977's deficit of 868 million francs. Imports declined to 42.3 billion francs from 43.02 billion the previous year while exports fell to 41.78 billion from 42.16 billion.

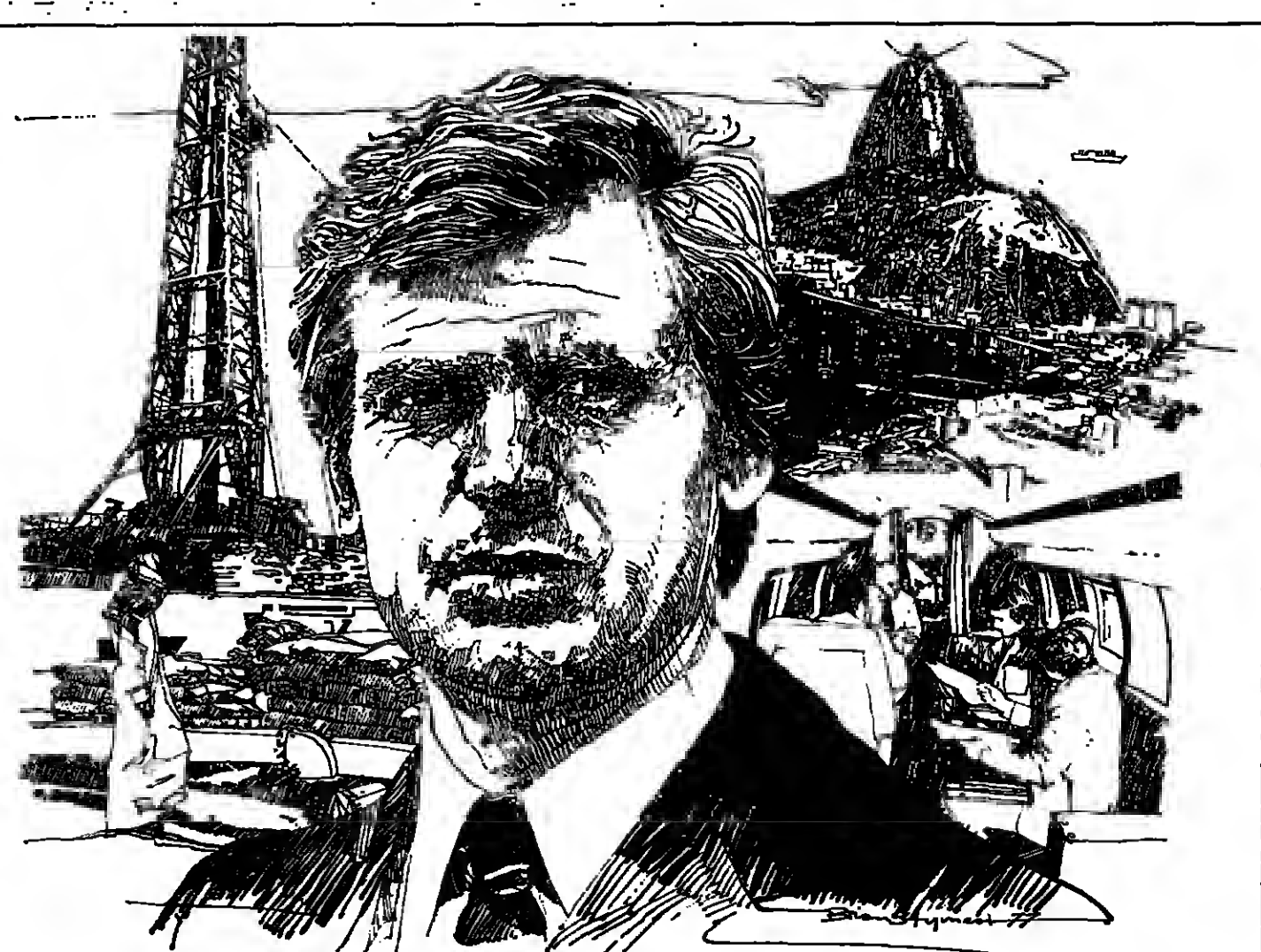
Italy Raises Surplus On Overall Balance

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ) — Italy's surplus in its overall balance of payments in December widened sharply to 951 billion lire (about \$181.3 million) from 326.2 billion lire a year earlier, the Bank of Italy said today. The figures, which are provisional and not seasonally adjusted, brings the nation's surplus for the year to 6.896 trillion lire, up from 2.129 trillion lire in 1977.

About two-thirds of the December surplus was due to inflow of loans from abroad, the bank said. Official sources said the bulk of the borrowings were part of a \$500-million loan recently secured from an international banking consortium by the state holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI).

Swiss Buy U.S. Bonds

ZURICH, Jan. 18 (UPI) — The 2 billion Swiss francs (\$12 billion) of U.S. Treasury notes offered in Switzerland yesterday and today were fully subscribed, banking officials said. The 2 1/2-year notes carried an interest rate of 2.35 percent while the four-year notes carried 2.65 percent interest.



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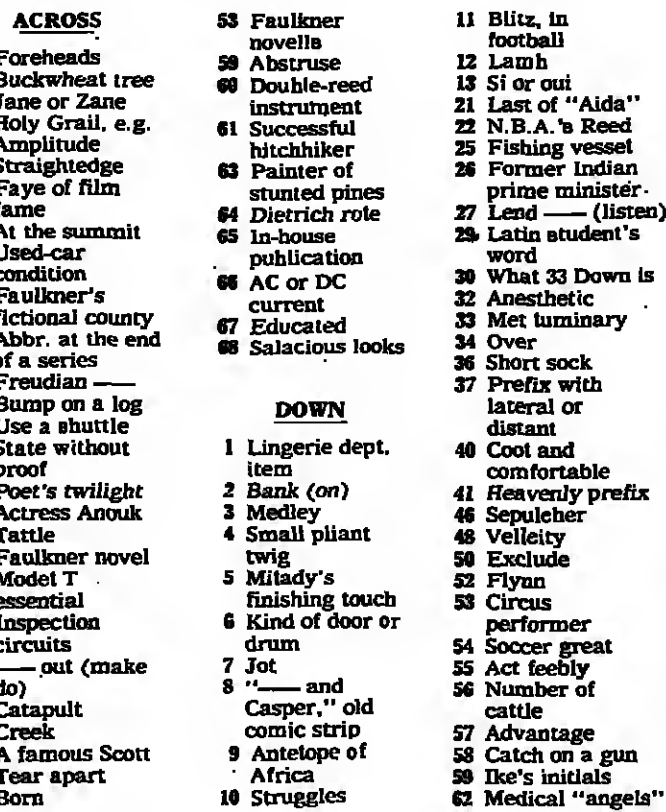
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countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

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By Eugene T. Maleska



	C	F	Rain	MADRID	C	F	Rain
ALBANY	17	43	Mist	NAM	22	74	Fair
AMSTERDAM	-	-28	Mist	NAM	22	72	Fair
ANKARA	7	45	Overcast	MILAN	-1	30	Mist
ATHENS	11	52	Fair	MONTREAL	-17	1	Snow
BELGRADE	18	64	Fair	MOSCOW	-11	19	Cloudy
BELGRADE	-6	23	Snow	MUNICH	-10	14	Fair
BERLIN	15	25	Mist	NEW YORK	-12	18	Mist
BRUSSELS	12	22	Fair	NICE	4	28	Fair
BUCHAREST	-1	30	Snow	OSLO	-3	28	Overcast
BUDAPEST	-	-	N.A.	PARIS	-3	27	Fair
CASABLANCA	13	63	Showers	PRAGUE	-9	14	Mist
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	Overcast	ROME	-1	30	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	17	55	Rain	SOFIA	-3	28	Snow
DUBLIN	4	39	Rain	TEHLAVIA	-3	27	Snow
DUNDEE	19	59	Cloudy	THUNDERBOLT	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	4	39	Mist	TEL AVIV	14	61	Mist
FRANKFURT	-24	25	Cloudy	TOYO	9	48	Fair
GENEVA	3	37	Mist	TUNIS	5	28	Overcast
HAMBURG	-10	14	Fair	VIENNA	-16	7	Fog
ISTANBUL	10	50	Rain	WARSAW	-3	27	Mist
LAS PALMAS	15	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	1	34	Fair
LISBON	12	55	Fog	ZURICH	-4	21	Cloudy
LONDON	7	30	Snow				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

January 18, 1977

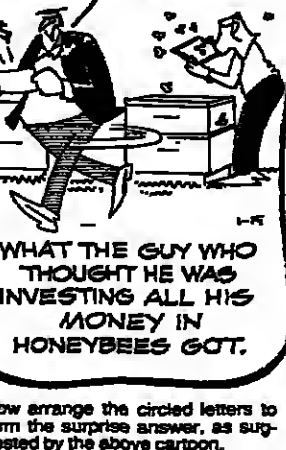
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FII: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Other Funds

[illegible]

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Heh heh — won't get a drop out of them!



Yesterday's | **Jumbies:** GAWKY MERCY LIZARD POCKET
Answer: The latest form of "insanity"—A "CRAZE"

STARTING

Early, Anew, Over, and Late

By Helen Yglesias. 286 pages. Rawson, Wade. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S EASY to say "It's over too late." But Helen Yglesias not only said it, she also proved it by sitting down at the age of 54 and writing the novel "How She Died," which she had been promising herself she would write ever since she was an adolescent. Moreover, in her third book and first work of nonfiction she goes several steps further. She tries to figure out what made it so difficult for her to do what she had always wanted to do. And she tries to wrest from her difficulties universal meaning.

It's an interesting and appealing idea that lies behind Mrs. Vglesias' *Starting Early, Acing Over, and Lame.* She would, first, write a fragment of an autobiography. This would be the story of the youngest child of poor Jewish immigrant parents — who dreamed of being a storyteller from early childhood, who to this day can recall the "killing response" of grown-up laughter that "drained all natural joy from make-believe," but who nevertheless sat down at the kitchen table as a teen-ager to write the great novel that would save the family and bring fame to its author, and who was crushed in this venture by the scornful laughter of a respected older brother.

In the telling of this story, she would discover many of the obstacles that stand in the way of anyone's self-fulfillment — such obstacles as parental disapproval, the pressures of having to earn a living or raise a family, the handicap of being a woman (or a man) in a patriarchal society, the meditation of natural catastrophe. Having discovered all this and told her story, she would then turn to the experiences of others — people starting out early or late, people switching courses in midcareer, people redefining themselves sexually — and produce out of them an anthology of self-definition, an inspirational guide to realizing one's dreams.

An Evocative Picture

It is a good idea, and to a degree it is well executed. The "Autobiog-

It is a good idea, and in a degree it is well executed. The "Autobiographical Fragment" is superb. Without a jot of self-pity and without putting the blame on anyone outside of herself, Mrs. Yglesias manages to draw an evocative picture of the self, first retreating in the face of disapproval and then fighting back. The story is a triumph, an up writing because of her brother's loving scorn, how she then became enmeshed in the inevitable demands of marriage and children and career, and how finally, at the point at which she had achieved the apparent triumph of her public self through the winning of a coveted promotion in the magazine she had founded, she suddenly and unexpectedly found her real self free to take flight. "This story has a happy ending," she concludes on a jubilant note. "Reader, I wrote my novel. . . I had become a storyteller, for real, at last."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	O	O	A	M	A	T	I	C	A
A	M	R	M	O	V	E	D	O	U
L	O	T	I	O	U	T	O	F	J
L	O	O	K	P	A	T	J	O	U
F	E	E	H	E	A	R	O		
T	K	O	E	L	F	I	N	G	
W	A	R	C	L	O	O	D		
E	R	O	A	B	L	E	A	K	
A	M	E	I	C	A				
B	A	R	N	E	D	I	C	A	
G	A	R	D	E	R	N	E	R	
W	H	E	E	D	E	L	E	O	
E	N	N	A						
H	E	D							

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott.

South's bidding shown in the diagram makes some sense if one assumes that he was using the intermediate two-bid, showing a strong hand and a long, strong suit.


South was perhaps impressed by the fact that he held only three losers. Luckily for his peace of mind, he did not count his winners, for he would have been puzzled by the fact that 3 and 9 did not reach the usual total of 13:

East doubled greedily, and won the first trick with the heart ace. He then returned a spade, a play that would have given the declarer a chance to make his slam if he had begun with A-x in spades.

South should have finessed at

NORTH

♠Q432
♥5432
♦—
♣AQ85

WEST		EAST
♠1075		♠K98
♥QJ987		♥A
♦22		♦J64
♣1087		♣KJ342

SOUTH (C)

♠AJ
♥AK10
♦AKQ19875
♣2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♣	Pass	1N.T.	Pass
4♣	Pass	4♣	Pass
5♣	Pass	Pass	Del.
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart queen.

Moreover, the nearly two dozen earlier stories she tells neatly and sometimes paradoxically reflect the facets of her own struggle. If she gave up on her writing in her youth, then her son Rafael turned the tables on her by dropping out of high school and becoming a published novelist while still in his teens. If she was tempted to despair over her distracting commitment to family, there was the example of Mabel Jerome to consider, whose self was exclusively defined by her marriage, whose husband died of a heart attack at the age of 44 and whose quest for redemption lay in organizing and running a social club for singles.

Looking for Reassurance

And if she was ever ashamed of finding her real self comparatively late in life, she could look for reassurance to the careers of Grandpa Moses, the painter, Mother Jones, the 19th-century labor organizer, Artur Rubinstein, the pianist, and Alberta Hunter, the singer, all examples of people who also found or rededicated themselves late in life.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Yglesias' survey is more interesting in its conception than in its execution. The stories she tells of other lives have their moments of interest—such as, a visit to Mabel Jerome's singles club, or the history of an acquaintance who chose to be a lesbian, or her accounting of the unusual career of Grandma Moses.

But on the whole, these sketches are perfunctory and anticlimactic. Worse, while noe admires the respect the author pays her subjects by letting most of them tell their own stories, the sad fact remains that none of them seems to possess the articulateness to tell them as artfully as she tells her own.

Mrs. Yglesias' "Autobiographical Fragment" could just as well have stood alone. That it does not reflects still another failure of self-confidence, which, one trusts, her future experience with her real self will help her to overcome.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

***Father Pagan,
Midwife Tugwell.
Give U.K. Laugh.***

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI) — A London newspaper asked readers "What odd names have given you a laugh?" and the responses covered everything from donkeys to Indian restaurants.

One reader of the Sun wrote: "My girlfriend seemed in too much of a hurry to get married. She was only interested in getting rid of her surname, Trollope. Three years later I met her again. She had become Mrs. Freebody."

Another said, "In my Yorkshire village, the name of the local midwife was Mrs. Tugwell."

One correspondent reported spotted donkeys, grazing in a field under a sign that said the property belonged to E. Haw & Sons. Another wrote from the West Midlands that in the suburb of Shirley, there was an Indian restaurant called the Shirley Temple.

wrote one reader from the county of Hants: "I know a man with the most inappropriate name of Pagan. He's a priest."

this point, reasoning that East would surely have at least one of the black kings for her penalty double. But he allowed himself to be talked out of the finesse, and played the ace. He then led seven trumps and the heart king, producing this strange ending:

NORTH

♠ Q
♥ —
♦ —
♣ AQ

EAST

♠ K
♥ —
♦ —
♣ KJ

SOUTH

♠ J
♥ —
♦ —
♣ 2

WEST

♠ 10
♥ —
♦ —
♣ 108

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10


South was convinced that he would have to take the club finesse, and was also convinced that it would fail. Suddenly he noticed that he held only two cards, while everyone else held three.

Embarrassed and confused, he swung his head and spotted the king of diamonds face upward on the carpet. He had dropped it while sorting his cards originally. Pretending to scratch his ankle, he retrieved it and put it on the table.

West threw a club, dummy the queen of spades, and East was in trouble. After some hissing and complaining, she threw the spade king. "After that," says the author, "not even South could go wrong."

NORTH

♠Q432
♥5432
♦—
♣AQ85

WEST		EAST
♠1075		♣K98
♥QJ987		♥A
♦22		♦J64
♣1087		♣KJ343

SOUTH (D)

♠AJ
♥K10
♦AKQ19875
♣2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♣	Pass	1N.T.	Pass
4♣	Pass	4♣	Pass
5♣	Pass	Pass	Del.
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart queen.

Yachting Panel Scuttles Soviet Design for Olympic Boats in 470 Class

By Joanne A. Fishman

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT) — Preparation for the 1980 Olympic yachting events has not been smooth sailing for the Soviet Union. The International Yacht Racing Union has voted not to let the Russians supply all of the boats for one of the Olympic one-design classes.

According to Bill Bentsen, director of the U.S. Yacht Racing Union's one-design office, the test

boats of the 470 Class that were submitted by the Russians for inspection by the yachting group were of such inferior construction that it was felt there would be disparities in their performances.

The Russians were to supply all the Finn Class boats for the Olympics. But after seeing the 470s, the yachting group decided to examine the boats before allowing any to be used, because it is essential that all boats be identical.

The country conducting the competition traditionally supplies all boats for one of the six Olympic yachting classes, and sailors bring their own boats to compete in the others. It appears that sailors may bring their own 470s or request the use of a Soviet craft in the 1980 Games.

"Perhaps the Soviets were struggling, as a matter of internal politics or external pride or public relations, to claim they could supply

two classes when only one had been supplied in the past," Bentsen said. Because the 470 is a light, fast craft, any slight difference along the hulls could cause a difference in performance. Weighing 260 pounds fully rigged, the boat is 470 centimeters, or 15 1/4 feet, long.

The problem with the Soviet test boats, Bentsen said, was that the fiberglass hulls were "too soft, too flexible."

"Wherever you pushed on a

bull," he said, "it would bend in like it was made of rubber. Such a soft boat would go super slow. And when you trimmed the mainsail, the boat would bend from bow to stern, sort of like an arrow bending a bow."

The next 15 Soviet 470s will be made from molds supplied by Vanguard Boats of Pewaukee, Wis., a company that is regarded as one of the top 470 builders. Vanguard will teach the Russians the sophisticated

techniques that are involved in turning out these high-caliber racing machines.

"It was a mistake to show the union the test boats," said Peter Harkin, Vanguard's president. "It also was a mistake to demand all or nothing. They should have asked the union for an extension of the deadline to have time to produce another set of boats. But they didn't want to."

Soviet boats from the Vanguard

mold "should be good, although maybe not as good as the best from England and America," said George Hinman, a U.S. representative to the international group.

Still, Harkin's company has a big job ahead. "The Soviet building techniques are way behind ours," the Vanguard president said. "They've got to learn plain fiberglass laminating techniques. It's not the fault of the workers."

Harkin also said that there was a

lack of suitable fiberglass material and resin in the Soviet Union. "In our type of boat-building there are specialized materials," he said. "It's kind of like building race cars."

The group also agreed to amend its constitution so that only yachting-related issues will determine membership eligibility. The change was the result of an attempt by the Soviet and Polish yachting federations to have the Rhodesian and South African federations expelled.

Threat to Moscow Games

Track Unit Weighs Boycott Peril

By Samuel Abr

LONDON, Jan. 18 (IHT) — Delegates from around the world were arriving here today for a meeting that could determine if the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow will face a boycott by Asian and Middle Eastern countries.

Scheduled all day tomorrow and possibly Saturday as well, the meeting has been called by the council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the governing body for world track and field competition. The topic under discussion, another example of the growing involvement of international politics in sports, is what penalties to impose on participants in the Asian Games in Thailand last December.

Israel Was Excluded

Under IAAF rules, the Games were illegal because Israel, a member of the Asian Federation, was excluded. Among the pressures that will shape the decision on penalties is the threat by the countries that participated in the Asian Games to boycott totally the 1980 Games, as

the Africans did in 1976 at the Olympic Games in Montreal, if their track and field athletes are barred.

The Soviet organizing committee for the Olympics also is exerting pressure, having stated publicly that it will attempt to use its influence to avert a ban.

There also is the unexpected problem of China, which rejoined the IAAF last fall just in time to be faced with the ban. Now that the United States has recognized China officially, it is considered likely to re-apply for membership in the Olympic movement and to be eligible for the 1980 Games. But it is part of the unanimous Asian threat of boycott and so faces the prospect of rejoining a movement it intends to shun.

These problems all arose when the Asian Games Federation excluded Israel. The official reason was security problems, but it was an open secret that Arab countries funding the Games had insisted on the exclusion.

Rumors of the proposed exclusion, reached the IAAF before its convention last October in Puerto

Rico, where it voted unanimously to withhold its sanction of the Asian Games if Israel were not allowed to participate, as it had a right to do under the IAAF charter.

The vote was regarded as reflecting the position of the president of the IAAF, Adrian Paulen, a Dutchman who is an outspoken opponent of politicized sports.

He traveled to Thailand last fall, just before the Games, to persuade the IAAF to allow Israeli participation. Although Paulen denies that he spoke of a ban on athletes extending through the 1980 Olympics, it was generally understood that this was the penalty being considered.

2 Withhold Athletes

When Paulen failed in his mission, only Indonesia and Hong Kong withheld their best track and field competitors from the Asian Games, fearing suspension from all future competition sanctioned by the IAAF. Other countries, notably Japan, sent full teams and leaked word that a compromise had been reached under which the IAAF would ban participating athletes for six months only.

Officials of the organization, which is based here, denied this immediately. The Asian members "must face the music," said John Holt, the IAAF secretary-general. "We categorically deny that any deal has been made with the Japanese federation," he said, "and we categorically deny that there is any question of a six-month ban."

In response, the countries that participated in the Asian Games raised the threat of boycott at Moscow. Under this pressure, among others, the council is expected to determine tomorrow exactly what the penalty will be.

Twins Could Halt Trade

Angels Are Said Near Deal That Would Satisfy Carew

ANAHEIM, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP) — Buzzie Bavasi, general manager of the California Angels, met with Rod Carew yesterday and the Angels said today that they had come to terms with the seven-time American League batting champion.

"We see no complications," said Bavasi. No terms of the agreement with Carew were announced, but the 33-year-old first baseman was reportedly asking for a multi-year contract worth some \$4 million.

Bavasi worked out the terms of the contract with Carew and his attorney, Jerry Simon.

Carew has agreed to a five-year contract with the Angels that will pay him at least \$3.5 million, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press reported in today's edition. But the Angels still will have to complete a trade with the Twins before they can acquire Carew.

"It will be more difficult than I expected it was going to be," said Bavasi. "An agreement with Carew means nothing if we can't get together with the Twins."

Bavasi met with Carew and his attorney, Jerry Simon. If Carew and the Angels agree on a contract, California will have to work out a trade with the Minnesota Twins, for whom Carew has played since 1967.

Players who have reportedly been offered for Carew have been outfielder Ken Landreux, infielder Dave Chalk and left-handed pitcher Ken Brett. Other names that have been mentioned as possibilities in a trade are right-handed pitchers Paul Hartzell and Dyer Miller and some minor leaguers.

The Twins have reportedly asked for third baseman Carney Lansford, who hit .294 as a rookie for the Angels last season. But California has said previously that the young third baseman is an untouchable.

The Twins accepted a proposal from the San Francisco Giants last month that would have sent Carew to the National League team in exchange for first baseman Mike Ivie, outfielder Jim Dwyer and minor league pitcher Phil Nasti.

Skiing Disqualifications Accepted

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 (AP) — No further protests will be made to the International Ski Federation against the disqualification of downhill skiers Ken Read and David Murray, the Canadian Ski Association said yesterday.

Read and Murray were disqualified following the World Cup downhill race at Morzine, France, on Jan. 6 after the Italian ski team complained that their Swiss-made racing suits did not comply with federation regulations. Read's first-place standing in the race was

awarded to teammate Steve Podborski. Officials said that recent tests have convinced the Canadian association that the suits used by the two men were "substantially below the acceptable level of air permeability."

The regulation for federation-approved suits has been in effect for two seasons and is designed to prevent the use of suits too slippery to permit a fallen racer from stopping and to help the bodies of racers to breathe naturally.



like Bossy of the Islanders shouts in triumph after shooting past Ranger goalie John Davidson. Bossy led the scoring.

More Teams, More Money Among Predictions

Whither the NFL: A Glimpse Into a Crystal Football

By Leonard Shapiro

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (WP) — The final Super Bowl of the decade will be staged here Sunday, ending a 20-year period of phenomenal growth and dramatic change in the National Football League.

In 1960, the NFL had 13 teams. Now there are 28. In 1962, one television network kicked in a total of \$4.5 million to broadcast the games for one season. Now, each team will get \$5 million over the next four years, with all three networks footing the bill.

The last two decades have seen players grow bigger, faster and stronger, playing a game more complex and sophisticated than their predecessors ever imagined.

There is a powerful players' union, a landmark collective bargaining agreement and an average player salary close to \$60,000 a year, compared with the \$20,000 range a man playing in 1960 could expect.

But what of the next 20 years? Players ranging in expertise from NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle to Madam Wanda, a Miami palmist, were asked to gaze into the future and provide some answers.

Rozelle: "Maybe I'm not much of a visionary, but I can't envision the same sort of major changes

over the next 20 years that we've had since 1960."

"I would say we'll probably be at 30 teams by then, with five six-team divisions in each conference. I wouldn't think we could play any more than 16 games. I don't see us playing worldwide, but I do think people will be seeing more professional football around the world as communications continue to improve."

Lane Jennings, research director, Washington's World Future Society: "I would think they will eventually be going to a metric system, and that would be accomplished very easily."

"Technological developments in equipment will make a major difference. They've got to come up with a different kind of armor to protect these people, because they keep getting bigger and there are far too many injuries."

"Perhaps we will see the use of bionic knees, replaceable parts, and that poses an interesting question. Do you allow the players with normal parts to compete against people with medically constructed parts? Will we have the capability to have parts made with power added to them? How could they compete with normal regular bodies?"

Rangers Win, 5-3

Islander Goalie's Streak Snapped at 23

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP) — Ron Duguay and Mike McEwen each had a goal and an assist in a three-goal second period last night, carrying the New York Rangers to a 5-3 National Hockey League victory over the New York Islanders and snapping goalie Glenn Resch's 23-game unbeaten streak.

Islander left-wing Clark Gillies checked defenseman Dave Maloney off the puck to set up Mike Bossy's 37th goal of the year for a 1-0 Islanders lead after 1:05 had been played. But Ron Greshner blasted a 50-foot shot past Resch for a power-play goal at 13:38 to tie the game for the Rangers and start Resch's downfall.

Resch had won 15 and tied eight of his 23 decisions since becoming the goaltender of record in relief of Bill Smith in a 10-7 loss to Toronto on Oct. 14.

Nilsson Backhands

Ulf Nilsson backhanded the rebound of an Anders Hedberg wrist shot past Resch at 6:40 of the second period to give the Rangers a 2-1 lead. Then Duguay converted a McEwen pass at 9:11 and set up McEwen's tally at 19:45 for a 4-1 Ranger lead.

Hedberg deflected a Dave Farrish shot past Resch at 2:52 of the final period, before the Islanders' Lorne Henning and Gillies had third-period goals.

Ranger goalie John Davidson won his seventh consecutive start in handling the Islanders their second loss in the last 18 games and only their sixth in 44 games this season.

In Detroit, Dan Bolduc, Dan Labraaten and Dennis Polonich all scored as the Red Wings exploded for three goals in the last 6 1/2 minutes to beat the Pittsburgh Penguins, 4-1, for their first victory in 12 games.

Detroit's last victory was on Dec. 20, a 7-2 decision over Vancouver.

Penguins' Streak Ends

The Red Wings went into the game with losses in their previous three meetings against Pittsburgh, while the Penguins, one of the hottest teams in the NHL, were riding a four-game winning streak.

But Detroit held its own in the first two periods, with Polonich scoring the only goal at 5:28 of the second on a scramble in front of

Pittsburgh goaltender Dennis Herron.

Greg Malone's goal at 3:50 of the third period tied the game for Pittsburgh, but the Red Wings came to life and finally clicked when Bolduc tipped in Nick Libett's blazing shot at 13:47.

Andre St. Laurent set up Labraaten, first at 17:27, and then Polonich at 17:49 for goals, as the Red Wings bombarded Herron with 18 shots in the period and 33 for the game.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE									
Patrick Division									
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA			
N.Y. Islanders	29	9	7	67	208	116			
N.Y. Rangers	26	15	7	59	181	151			
Pittsburgh	22	18	8	52	144	131			
Atlanta	22	18	4	50	180	159			
Bryant Division									
Chicago	19	18	9	40	131	149			
Vancouver	16	25	5	37	142	177			
St. Louis	9	29	7	25	132	202			
Colorado	9	31	8	24	126	191			
WALDE CONFERENCE									
Adams Division									
Boston	29	7	6	63	189	143			
Toronto	19	17	7	45	145	144			
Buffalo	17	18	10	44	145	141			
Minnesota	16	22	5	37	134	182			
Norris Division									
Montreal	20	9	6	46	182	112			
Pittsburgh	19	18	9	46	161	154			
Los Angeles	19	20	4	40	165	161			
Washington	12	26	7	31	144	204			
Detroit	9	22	12	21	134	194			
Wendell's Games									
New York Rangers 5									
Cleveland 4									
Chicago 2									
Montreal 2									
Los Angeles 2									

you'd see a lot of points on the board."

Ed Carvey, executive director, NFL Players Association: "I read recently where Sonny Werblin predicted that before long, professional soccer would have all its teams owned by giant corporations. At this point in the NFL, that really hasn't happened, but who's to say that a Carroll Rosenbloom, and Art Modell, wouldn't set out for \$50 million?"

"Assuming they don't, and we will have the Rosenblooms, Rooneys and Modells, I foresee a management and a union with a shared responsibility for the league. Both would agree on a commissioner as an arbitrator, and there would be some sort of profit-sharing."

"You probably won't have individual bargaining for salaries; you'll have a rough wage scale based on the percentage of profits that should go to the players. Television will continue to be a major contributor in terms of revenue. You'll probably dial a number to call up a show and be able to see any game in the country for a fee."

Chet Forte, ABC director: "Cameras will be a lot smaller, and we'll be able to get into positions we've never been able to get to before. I also think you'll see more overhead shots, not like the gimmick stuff we use from the blimp, but really meaningful stuff."

"You might also view the game from both end zones. That's a way out possibility because people are so used to seeing it the other way. You'll see the holes open up, the possibilities are limitless. That's where I would prefer to watch a game, quite frankly."

"Don't tell Howard [Cosell] but I've always wanted to try a game with no announcers. But I don't think people want that."

Art McNally, NFL supervisor of officials: "Maybe we will have electronics making the calls by then. As far as I'm concerned, if they can help the game, fine. If we can use replay cameras, fine, if that's what people believe will help improve the game."

"We're just concerned about getting the play right. I don't think you could ever totally eliminate the human element. I don't ever see robot referees. Let 'em play a game without officials, and you'd see chaos."

Dr. Robert Kerlan, Los Angeles Rams team physician and orthopedic surgeon: "I believe as far as size and speed of players, it will be fairly close to what we're seeing now."

"I would hope we'll see some equipment improvements, that with the use of these lighter plastics, that would protect both the wearer and the person getting hit."

"As far as the knee, I would think there will be two major improvements. One, we'll have to find something that improves the way the shoe grasps on artificial

surfaces. That's where we're having our biggest problems."

"The other change would involve a rule change on changes of possession — interceptions, punts, kickoffs, fumble recoveries — where an offensive player becomes a defense player and vice versa. I'd like to see them eliminate the block below the waist in that situation. That would eliminate a number of injuries."

"I don't believe in 20 years we will be able to have replacement parts suitable for play. I think we can use them in salvage situations, after a player's career is over, if he has problems with arthritis in his fourth, fifth or sixth decade."

"I do visualize a much more sophisticated offseason training program, and someone drafted in the year 2000 should be able to play much longer than the present ones can. And as the athlete becomes healthier and lasts longer, then I hope you will also reduce the temptation to use other things to try and stimulate performance."

"I don't believe in using glandular and hormonal stimulation to produce Goliaths. We should do everything now, and in the future, within natural grounds."

Madam Wanda, Miami palm reader: "Young man, I believe professional football is going to get bigger and better, but there will be a scandal. I get nothing specific on that. It'll involve management, that's all I can tell you over the phone."

"Twenty years? I can't look that far ahead. You want to come over? I get \$25 for an hour with the crystal ball. You come on over here, maybe I'll get some vibrations."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	29	13	.690	—
Philadelphia	26	16	.615	3
New Jersey	21	20	.512	7 1/2
New York	21	24	.467	9 1/2
Boston	14	27	.344	14 1/2
Central Division				
San Antonio	28	14	.667	—
Houston	21	18	.538	5 1/2
Atlanta	25	21	.543	4
Cleveland	17	26	.395	10 1/2
Detroit	14	30	.313	14
New Orleans	14	33	.298	15 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	27	16	.625	—
Denver	24	21	.530	4 1/2
Minneapolis	21	27	.438	8 1/2
Chicago	17	26	.395	10
Indiana	16	26	.384	11 1/2
Pacific Division				
Seattle	27	15	.643	—
Los Angeles	28	17	.620	1 1/2
Phoenix	24	19	.558	5 1/2
Golden State	22	23	.489	7 1/2
Portland	1			
San Diego	21	24	.467	8 1/2
Wednesday's Games				
Kansas City 126, Boston 99				
Atlanta 111, Portland 110				
New Jersey 116, Detroit 99				
Philadelphia 101, Cleveland 94				
Washington 132, New Orleans 112				
San Antonio 112, Indiana 105				
Seattle 119, Denver 101				
Minneapolis 122, Phoenix 118				
San Diego 119, Los Angeles 117				
Houston 104, Golden State 102				

